

"HANDS OFF CHINA" DEMONSTRATION—UNION SQUARE, SATURDAY NOON

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

Vol. IV. No. 97.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$3.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$4.00 per year.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 31 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Price 3 Cents

NORMAN HAPGOOD HITS WOLL-EASLEY-BURNS RING

ENGDAHL SPEAKS AT MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION

50,000 Assembled at Hamburg, Germany

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.)
HAMBURG, Germany (By Mail).—This correspondence, written while rapidly crossing Europe to the eastwards, can neither be carefully prepared nor complete. Especially in view of the brief moments available between traveling, participating in the huge demonstrations the workers of Germany have prepared and are carrying out in conveying the ashes of our comrade, Ruthenberg, to Moscow, and greeting the comrades of whom we all read but few have the opportunity to meet.

Monster Demonstration.
In haste, however, I must write a few words of the most imposing and magnificent revolutionary demonstration in which I have ever joined. Such demonstrations are not yet known to the United States, nor even to England as yet, according to the British delegate, Massel, to the German Youth Congress, with whom I spoke.

In 1910, I was a delegate to the International Socialist and Trade Union Congress at Copenhagen, Denmark, the last congress of the Second (Socialist) International before the world war. The workers of Copenhagen turned out in great numbers to greet the congress. But there was no comparison with Red Hamburg, on Easter Sunday, 1927.

In 1910, I also came down into Germany from Denmark and attended the Congress that year of the German Social-Democratic Party at Magdeburg. The congress opened with a demonstration with Karl Liebknecht as one of the principal speakers. The Kaiser had just declared, once more, that he ruled with divine power, an incident of which Liebknecht took full advantage in his speech, with the police present to take down his speech verbatim. This gave some spirit to the gathering but it had no comparison to the revolutionary fervor that swept thru the masses of Hamburg gathered this Sunday.

First of all it was Germany's Communist Youth Day. When the Communist International had just issued a manifesto calling on workers everywhere to demonstrate not only against the blood bath of the imperialists in the East, but also against the right wing betrayers of the revolution in China.

There were 10,000 delegates in the city for the Youth Congress. The Hamburg Communists number 9,000. Hamburg has a powerful Young Communist League. It is proud of its Red Front Fighters' Organization, (its Rote Frontkämpfer Bund, Rote Jung Front, Rote Frauen und Mädchen Bund). Here was the red heart of proletarian Hamburg.

A Live Paper.

The Hamburger Volkszeitung, the party organ, had appeared on Saturday as a special edition. The first page displayed the manifesto of the Communist International under the heading, "Rally Against the Imperialist Hangmen of China!" also the latest news from the Far East under the heading, "Defeat the Hangmen and Their Allies!" There was also an illustration showing a young worker planting the banner of the Young Communist International on the top of a huge structure with the Hamburg Harbor showing in the background. It carried the caption, "The Young Guard of the Revolution in Hamburg." The issue was filled with articles and illustrations on the situation in China and the problems confronting the Communist Youth.

The Gathering Demonstration.
This was the appeal that drew the mighty battalions of labor in Hamburg to the assembling place—Lubecker Torfeld. I arrived there with Comrade Otto Lindau, editor of the Bremen Arbeiter-Zeitung about 1:30 o'clock. Many had already arrived. From then on, however, until three o'clock, the thousands came singly, or in great hosts. The thunder of drums, of music of great bands, the singing, could be heard continuously far up the streets in every direction as the red multitudes assembled. Berlin's delegation, more than a thousand, to the Youth Congress, with its

(Continued on Page Three)

Heckshers, Pere et Fils In Love's Money Toils As Women Flee to Courts

Frieda Hempel, the opera star, is suing August Hecksher, the philanthropist and real estate dealer, for \$48,000 a year for not fulfilling some sort of a pre-nuptial contract.

Just what the relations were between the old boy and the 48-year old warbler are not disclosed in court procedure, but it is assumed that Hecksher had made some promise to pay \$10,000,000 to Hempel in return for a consideration.

Hempel got a divorce in Paris last summer from a big silk and cocoon man and rumors of engagements with Hecksher floated across the ocean several times. Attorneys claim the million-dollar settlement was not made for breach of promise to marry.

Hecksher's son, G. Maurice, is also in the toils of busted love, or something like that. His wife sued yesterday for divorce in Paris. He has been involved in financial difficulties since the bursting of the Florida boom. The Industrial Squad guarded him last winter when he received threats from angry "investors" in his enterprises.

The young Hecksher is slated to marry Luella Gear, an actress, after he is rid of Mrs. Hecksher, I.

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JAPAN PROMISES WAR ON CHINESE WILL CEASE; FEARS TRADE BOYCOTT

Fear for Lives of Soviet Union Officials Captured By Chang Tso Lin

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

1.—Japan, her finance shaky and fearing another disastrous boycott, adopts more conciliatory Chinese policy.

2.—Chiang Kai Shek offers Ministry of Foreign Affairs to C. C. Wu, former mayor of Canton, deposed for pro-imperialist sympathies.

3.—Fear for lives of Mme. Borodin and officials of Soviet Union captured by Chang Tso Lin.

4.—Chang Tso Lin censors student publications in Peking; police report 10,000 Kuomintang members in Peking universities.

5.—Hankow Nationalists take towns near Canton; four armies move thru Hunan Province against Canton.

TOKYO, May 5.—That the British die-hard cabinet has failed—for the time being—in forcing the imperialist powers into a joint war against Nationalist China was indicated this afternoon in a conciliatory address by Premier Giichi Tanaka before the Japanese Diet.

"Reports of the outrages in China are exaggerated," the premier told members of the Diet. "Japanese women have not been insulted in China."

British Workers Protest

This announcement coming on the heels of President Coolidge's declaration that the United States would not join Great Britain in a stiff ultimatum to China means the virtual isolation of the British die-hards.

That Great Britain may be forced to modify her policy in view of these facts and the stubborn opposition of British workers to a war on Nationalist China is likely.

Japan Cautious, Not Friendly

Observers here point out that the position of the Japanese cabinet is not due to its love for the Chinese Nationalist movement. Japan needs Chinese markets and Chinese raw materials; and Japanese business men fear that militant action against China may lead to another disastrous anti-Japanese boycott. Japanese industry and finance are tottering and another boycott, those in touch with the situation point out, would be ruinous.

The Winning Horse

Japan, observers say, wishes to bet on the winning horse; and though Premier Tanaka, may wish that Chang Tso Lin will come out on top, he must reckon with the growing power of the Nationalists.

The recent defeats suffered by Chang Tso Lin at the hands of the Hankow Nationalist troops is said to have influenced Tanaka's policy.

Chiang Pro-Imperialist

SHANGHAI, May 5.—Dr. C. C. Wu, "running dog of the imperialists" who has been offered the foreign ministry, in the government that Chiang Kai-shek is attempting to form, will leave for Nanking within a few days.

Dr. Wu was driven out from his position as Mayor of Canton last year because of his noticeable friendliness for the imperialist powers.

Negotiations With Sun

It has been definitely learned that Wu has already accepted a position on Chiang's Central Control Committee. Whether or not he will accept the ministry of foreign affairs is uncertain.

Chiang Kai-shek is reported to be carrying on negotiations with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, northern war lord.

Fear Execution

PEKING, May 5.—Citizens of U. S. S. R. here fear that the Soviet Union officials captured by Chiang Tso Lin in his raids on the Soviet embassy compound may be secretly executed. James Fox, American lawyer, who has been retained to defend them, has again been refused permission to see the prisoners.

Fear is expressed that Great Britain, which is backing Chiang, may go to any lengths to provoke a war with the Soviet Union.

Students Are Nationalist

An indication of the wide-spread sympathy here for the Nationalist movement is indicated in a police report recently issued which estimates that there are ten thousand Kuomintang members and several hundred Communists among Peking university students.

The police have demanded that the colleges deliver up students named in

(Continued on Page Two)

Abe Baroff Quits Job As I. L. G. W. Secretary; Sees Cash Running Low

Abe Baroff, secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has quit cold.

With cash in the treasury running low, Abe has handed in his resignation to President Sigman and left the union definitely.

"I won't work for love," he is reported to have told Sigman when funds ran low.

The two reactionaries, who have had a leading hand in the effort to wreck the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers in New York City, got together and arranged to have enough checks signed to last the reactionary international for a couple months, and then Baroff shook the union dust off his feet.

Baroff has not yet announced which cloak and suit employer he will hook up with.

MATTHEW WOLL RUSHES TO HELP OF "BIG FOUR" INSURANCE SWINDLERS

Civic Federation, Watch Dogs for Bosses; Buy Daily Worker to Keep Clients Wised

PAST EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSE

The series of insurance expose articles which THE DAILY WORKER has been running has resulted in forcing action on the part of Governor Smith. On April 27th the Governor ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to make immediate inquiries into the charges made in the Harrison articles. Mr. Beha is now in Virginia and will return to New York on Monday at which time he will take action based on THE DAILY WORKER expose.

The National Civic Federation, the publicity machine for Big Business, is the odious subject of today's article.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

Perched atop the Metropolitan Tower are the headquarters of the National Civic Federation, America's guardians of sweetness and light and official watchdogs of the "Big Four."

The acting president of the Federation is one Matthew Woll, vice head of the A. F. of L., a thoroughgoing babbler; a man, let it be understood, who makes good regardless of cost; a man who is determined to be "successful" even if it means the betrayal of the class that spawned him.

The Watch Dogs.

The Civic Federation is a collection of avowedly disinterested public spirited citizens who desire to put the American worker "right" on such involved questions as why our marines are in Nicaragua, why American 6-inch shells poured in a bloody carnival into the teeming streets of Nanking; in short, to prove that, much as radicals may rave, these things are done to keep the Old Glory waving and for the peace and security of the world.

Incidentally, of course, the Civic Federation looks with a kindly paternal eye on the company union and other evidences of 100 per cent Americanism. The Federation naturally does not frown upon the attempted smashing of a genuinely militant labor union.

But the ultimate purpose of the National Civic Federation is to see that attacks on the powers-that-be are rendered abortive.

Woll Leads The Pack.

Mr. Woll, in his capacity of acting president of this labor-baiting organization, must keep his newly-found class associates au courant.

Members of the executive committee of the Federation are as follows: Haley Fiske, President, Metropolitan Life; Morgan J. O'Brien, director Metropolitan Life; Nicholas Murray Butler, director New York Life; William R. Willcox, director U. S. Life Ins. Co.

In addition to these insurance magnates there are the usual crowd of presidents and directors of the companies in which the insurance combine invests its "mutual" funds.

At the corner of 4th avenue and 23rd street stands Mrs. Ellen Bort. Mrs. Bort is a widow who is compelled to run a newsstand from early in the morning until late at night. A few months ago Mrs. Bort used

to sell two dozen DAILY WORKERS every day. Now Mrs. Bort sells more than the news agency can supply to her.

Every day at two o'clock a trusted employee of the Civic Federation comes down from his nest in the Metropolitan Tower and buys 200 copies of THE DAILY WORKER. Mrs. Bort is pleased.

The natty dressed employee goes up to the offices of the Federation; there the papers are done into packages of two and three and sent down to corporations which come under the fire of THE DAILY WORKER insurance attack.

Thus the Federation serves the purpose of being the watch-dog of Big Business.

Such A Labor Leader.

Think of it! Matthew Woll, a so-called labor leader, using his efforts in keeping his bosses informed of a genuine effort to expose the fraud of weekly payment life insurance by means of which 40,000,000 American workers are defrauded of their life savings. What a picture it is to see Matthew Woll cringing and toddling to Wall Street in an effort to show how loyal he is to system which pauperizes the class which he is pleased to say he represents. (A little soda and rhubarb, please.)

There is a move afoot to crush THE DAILY WORKER because of its militant stand against the corruption of the "Big Four" and the American Federation of Labor. A so-called patriotic poem is the pretext this time.

Mr. Woll is the president of the Union Life Insurance Company. We warn Mr. Woll, labor leader and life insurance president, that THE DAILY WORKER attack on the insurance trust is successful and the day is not far distant when he and his toney associates will be standing in the courts defending their swindling practices.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (FP).—John Hughes, anthracite miner, was burned to death in a gas explosion in a Susquehanna Collieries mine at Nanticoke.

ALBANY, N. Y. (FP).—Of 175 workers killed on the job last March in New York State, 38 were construction workers, the Industrial Commissioner reports.

PROFESSIONAL PATRIOTS BAND WITH BIG BUSINESS, LABOR REACTIONARIES

New Book by Famous Publicist Traces Alliance of Civic Federation With Detective

"The National Civic Federation, though it carries a few labor officials on its letterhead and swears allegiance to the American Federation of Labor, is clearly a big business organization and has been so since Ralph Easley, its chairman, learned which side could write cashable checks.

"The organization is supported wholly by the contribution of the more than well-to-do. No labor organization ever voted it a nickel. Many like the United Mine Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers have openly condemned it and forbidden their members to join it.

"This, however, did not affect Mr. Samuel Gompers, former president of the American Federation of Labor, who was for years a vice-president of the Civic Federation and one of its most active supporters. Nor does it affect the activities of Mr. Matthew Woll, who is now Mr. Easley's 'acting president'."

With this paragraph, "Professional Patriots," a book edited by Norman Hapgood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley, scorching "this practical alliance between big business, organized labor, and the government secret service" as "unparalleled in the history of the labor movement here or in any other country."

The book was placed on the market today by Albert and Charles Boni, New York publishers. It professes to be "an exposure of the personalities, methods, and objectives in the organized effort to exploit patriotic impulses in the United States."

Intimate With Burns.

"Mr. Easley made common cause with the czarist opponents of the Soviet government and was on intimate terms with William J. Burns, while he was head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice," states the book. "Although the American Federation of Labor is bitterly opposed to private detective agencies and to Mr. Burns' lifetime activity against organized labor, Mr. Easley furnished a link between Mr. Gompers on the one hand and Mr. Burns on the other. Each of the three had precisely the same interest in attacking Communism and Soviet Russia."

"Glance at the Who's Who of the National Civic Federation and you will find from the day of August Belmont, the former president, down, the names of a goodly assortment of 'hard-boiled' employers. Belmont, himself, it will be remembered, testified before the Industrial Relations Commission that the majority of the companies he represented opposed the right to organize and maintained spy systems."

"The list of present executive committee members, both from the employer and the public group, includes directors of dozens of open shop concerns that have made no effort to cultivate the collective bargaining with the American Federation of Labor which Mr. Easley professes to approve.

"Indeed, many of them are ruthless anti-labor concerns permitting no union organizations in their plants and employing spies and stool pigeons to root any attempt at unionization. Nicholas F. Brady, president of the New York Edison Company, Elton H. (Continued on Page Five)

Kidnaping, Beating Plotted in Strike Against Weisbord

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER)

PASSAIC, N. J., May 5.—Sensational disclosures of how the mill owners during the recent strike gave orders for the

LITTLE ROCK MOB KILLS NEGRO AND SHOTS UP TOWN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 5.—Armed troops patrolled the streets here today to prevent a race riot following the lynching of the one Negro, the beating and threatened lynching of a second and the wounding of a white boy by mobs that took control of Little Rock last night.

John Carter, 38, Negro, was lynched and his body thrown on a funeral pyre in the Negro section, and a second Negro was found to be armed and was severely beaten only to be saved by a white man who pleaded with the mob to let him put him in jail.

Reckless Firing
Robert Love, 18, white youth, was accidentally shot by the mob while parading through the Negro section firing indiscriminately.

Found hiding in a tree, Carter was tortured by the mob until he confessed that he had earlier in the day attacked Mrs. R. E. Stewart and her daughter as they drove into Little Rock.

Mrs. Stewart was taken from the hospital by the mob and stood thirty feet away while he was hanged to a tree and riddled with bullets.

Dragged and Burned
The Negro's body was tied behind an automobile and dragged through the main section of the city and then through the Negro district. The automobile was followed by more than a thousand members of the mob.

In the heart of the Negro section, the body was placed on a bonfire and burned to a crisp.

Negroes fled as the mobs marched through the streets for hours. It is suspected other Negroes were killed by the general fusillade.

Japanese Premier Says Will Not Attack China

(Continued from Page One)
lists drawn up by Chiang's agents. The police are exercising a rigid censorship over all university publications.

Nationalists Take Towns
CANTON, May 5.—Sympathizers of the Hankow Nationalist government have taken control of a number of towns and villages in outlying districts. The right wing which has seized control in the city sent troops in an attempt to suppress them.

The four Nationalist armies recently ordered by the Hankow Nationalists against Canton are moving rapidly through Hunan Province, according to reports received here.

A Red Army Does Not Waver on Stomach

Food for the stomach is not enough, Napoleon's army was finally defeated.

The Red Army Of Russia

Travels on its knowledge as well. In the Red Army there are 1,500 permanent librarians and 5,500 traveling librarians. The Red Army soldier reads and studies to become a better fighter for his class.

READ ON TRADE UNIONS

Labor Lieutenants of American Imperialism.
Scott Nearing 10c
The Threat to the Labor Movement.
Wm. F. Dunne 15c
Strike Strategy.
Wm. Z. Foster 25c
Left Wing Unionism.
D. J. Saposs \$1.60
Woman Worker and the Trade Unions.
Theresa Wolfson \$1.75

ON RUSSIA

Russia Turns East.
Scott Nearing 10c
Russian Workers and Workshops in 1926.
Wm. Z. Foster 25c
Russia Today. (Paper)
Cloth \$1.75
Broken Earth.
Maurice Hindus \$2.00

HISTORY

Peasant War in Germany.
Friedrich Engels \$1.50
Social Forces in American History.
A. M. Simmons \$1.60
Thos. More and His Utopia.
Karl Kautsky \$2.25
England on the Eve of Industrial Revolution.
L. W. Moffitt \$3.50

KELLOGG NOTE TO CHURCHILL MEANS 'PAY AND SHUT UP'

LONDON, May 5.—The matter of the debt controversy was raised in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Colonel Howard Bury asked Chancellor of the Exchequer Churchill whether he was aware that Secretary Mellon had repeated his statement that Great Britain is receiving more from the allies than she is paying America.

Churchill was asked whether the British note had been given wide publicity in the United States and he stated that it had.

Churchill refused to adopt the suggestion that the government should take an early opportunity to draw the attention of the United States and its people to the civil war debt of some southern states which is still due some English bondholders.

Kellogg Insulting.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Coolidge administration informed the world today that the matter of international war debts is a closed book so far as Washington is concerned.

This is the practical effect of Secretary of State Kellogg's curt note to the British government, answering a formal communication from London which sought to make a controversy out of an exchange of letters between Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, and John Grieg Hibben, president of Princeton.

"The government of the United States regards the correspondence between Mr. Mellon and Mr. Hibben as a purely domestic discussion, and does not desire to engage in any formal diplomatic exchanges on the subject," said Kellogg's note.

The Creditors' Argument.
For brevity and bluntness, this government's icy rejoinder to the British communication is almost unprecedented in diplomatic exchanges between London and Washington. It is, in effect, a timely disguised rebuke to the British foreign office for taking up something that was not addressed to the British in the first place.

It constitutes, as well, the second diplomatic slap that Washington has handed London this week, the other occasion being President's Coolidge's advice to the American people to disregard much of the British-colored news that is now emanating from London and the Far East concerning America's Chinese policy.

Sacco-Vanzetti Case at Climax Now

(Continued from Page One)

up anarchists. Now that tide has drenched Governor Fuller and his State House with a nearly unanimous protest against the burning to death of the two men on July 10 in the dark walls of Charlestown State Prison.

Only employers' associations, professional patriots and narrow legalists intent on upholding the courts, whether right or wrong, have opposed the mighty demand for justice. Vanzetti's own appeal for justice, not mercy, crests that tide of public opinion and makes it imperative on Governor Fuller that he formally review the case.

Freedom Not Assured.

It was regarded as certain today that Fuller will act, either through appointing a commission or some trusted individual, to investigate all details of the case. While liberals may rest on their cars after this happens, the real battle to save Sacco and Vanzetti will only have started, and workers must guard carefully to prevent the commission's report being an excuse for the electrocution of the workers.

Nicola Sacco is not insane. Thoroughly disillusioned by his seven years' fight for freedom and the absolute class bias which has kept him in jail during that time, he has given up as hopeless any effort to avert the burning on July 10 for which the professional patriots are clamoring.

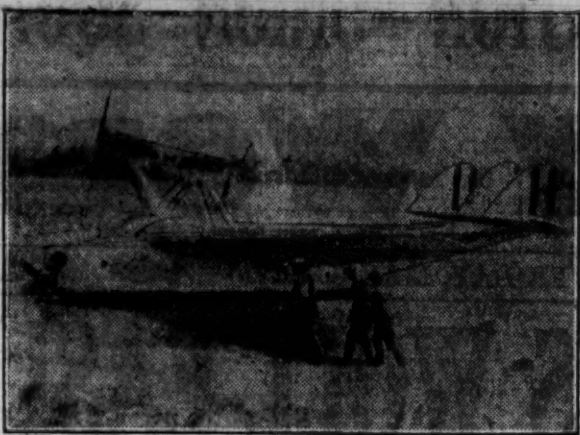
Flexibility Lost.
"I would not say that Sacco was on the border line of insanity," said Abraham Myerson, alienist, who examined Sacco in his cell in Dedham jail. "But his mind has lost the flexibility which enables a man to adjust normally to situations."

Flexibility indeed! It would seem that Sacco has adjusted his mind perfectly to capitalist justice!
"There is no question the seven years of his incarceration mally without employment and entirely preoccupied with this situation have helped bring about an abnormal state in which his fanaticism has been intensified to an obsession," said the alienist.

Attorney Explains
William G. Thompson, counsel for the defense, explained that Sacco was frequently discouraged; that he had no more hope in any efforts that might be made in his behalf; that he felt sure that every department of the government was determined upon his death; and that he believed that if he were dead and out of the way it might relieve the suffering of his wife.

Sacco agreed with every statement in the petition to the governor—the

Another Plane for Blackshirt Envoy



Marquis Francesco de Pinedo, the fascist filer, who has been making a spectacle for the curious by flying from city to city in South and North America and reviewing blackshirt militia organized there, has been sent another airplane by Mussolini to take the place of the one he lost in an Arizona irrigation lake. It is called the "Santa Maria II."

Tell of Plot to Kidnap Weisbord

(Continued from Page One)

who directed the terrorism against the strikers.

Turner disclosed how the plans were laid to kidnap Weisbord, have him brutally beaten, hoping in that manner to disorganize the workers' forces. Turner made a plea of his "being fair" towards Weisbord.

After the meeting Weisbord issued the following statement:

Statement by Weisbord
"Last evening at a Negro rally held on Chestnut street, Captain Turner made a very important statement.

"He declared openly that during the strike I was supposed to have been kidnapped and he implied I was also to have been severely beaten.

"I believe at this time when Captain Turner and others who may have known or even been involved in this plot are running for political office, that these facts be made public.

"The people of this city want to know now and not after election from Captain Turner:

Puts Five Questions
"1. What does he know about this outrageous plot? Who were involved in it? Was Mr. Van Veck in it? Was Mr. Preiskel? Was Cabell? Was Chief Zober? Was the Chamber of Commerce or the American Legion?

"2. Who was to furnish the funds and the men for this dirty job?

"3. When Captain Turner ordered my arrest and the union papers seized without any legal warrant or right whatever, did Captain Turner do this on his own initiative or was he ordered by Mr. Preiskel?

"4. Was Captain Turner ever ordered to place a gun in my pocket, cause my arrest and thus break the strike?

Why Was He Quiet?
"5. Why did not Captain Turner, if he is as honest and fearless as he is represented, speak up before and tell the public about these crimes which were being hatched with his knowledge?

"Let the newspapers of this city raise their voices also and demand Captain Turner tell us the whole truth.

"Albert Weisbord."

On Top of Ballet
According to a ruling by the New Jersey courts, the names of Albert Weisbord, Simon Bambach and Simon Smelkinson will top the list on the ballots May 10. The judge said that as the three labor men were running with common slogans their names should be bracketed together, and as Bambach is the first name alphabetically, Weisbord and Smelkinson follow.

Hold 6 Meetings
Tonight six open air meetings were held in the working class sections of the city. They were addressed by the candidates and by Emil Gador, Workers Party organizer, Sylvan A. Pollack of the DAILY WORKER and other speakers. Open air meetings will also be held Saturday evening when 5,000 copies of the DAILY WORKER will be distributed.

Indoor meetings arranged for this week include a Jewish meeting Friday night at Kantor Hall and an Italian meeting Sunday at Hod Carriers Hall.

All campaign workers are urged to report at 27 Dayton Ave., Saturday, 4 p. m. A conference will be held and arrangements for distributing the DAILY WORKER will be acted upon.

Return Lists At Once.
The campaign committee urged all those having contribution lists to return them at once with all money collected to date to 27 Dayton Ave., Passaic, N. J.

Watchman in River Six Months.
DETROIT, May 5.—The body of a man, bound with wire around the neck, taken from the Rouge River, was identified today as Abraham Dearold, a night watchman for the Hanna Furnace Company. Dearold disappeared December 4. The body had been in the water nearly six months.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

petition being written by Vanzetti—but held that as it was not addressed to "the people" (the working class) and that therefore he would not be consistent with his philosophical views if he signed it. Both Sacco and Vanzetti declared that they are innocent of the crime of murder.

U.S.S.R. DELEGATES KEPT PRISONERS AT PLUTE CONFAB

Protest Against Swiss Police Measures

GENEVA, May 5.—The delegation of the Soviet Union to the World Economic Conference, has thru Valerian Ossinski, lodged a strong protest against the "excessive and unwanted" police protection given it by the Swiss authorities.

Under the guise of protecting the delegation from attack, the Swiss police have virtually kept the Soviet Union delegates prisoners. Accompanied by several of his comrades, M. Ossinsky told Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the league of nations, that the police measures were ridiculous, an annoying and unacceptable restriction of their liberty.

The Japanese delegate, T. Shichichi, addressing the conference, indirectly referred to the American exclusion of Japanese.

"The post-war protective policies by different nations, monopolistic control of raw materials and natural resources and inequitable distribution of population are undoubtedly the three outstanding and unfortunate tendencies of the world today, liable to effect the peace of the world," said Shichichi.

"We emphasize the absolute necessity for countries to study these three problems and search for fundamental solutions. The differential levy of customs and discriminatory treatment of persons and goods offer no small obstacles to commerce."

Justice for Sacco And Vanzetti Asked By Richmond Labor

RICHMOND, Va., May 5.—Further proof of the widespread nature of the revolution against the intended legal assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti was given when the local Central Trades and Labor Council, at its last meeting, passed a strong resolution, reasserting its belief in the innocence of the two Italian workers—protesting against the "justice" given them, and requesting the governor of Massachusetts to grant a pardon.

NORWOOD, Mich., May 5.—The Finnish Workingmen's Society with International Labor Defense held a meeting in the Finnish Hall. The following resolution was adopted; it reads in part as follows:

Resolved, that this meeting of Finnish Workingmen's Association of Norwood, representing 150 members, request the Governor of Massachusetts to intervene and give justice to our two persecuted fellow workers, who have devoted their lives to the cause of labor, by releasing them unconditionally from all penalties of this unjust conviction. Be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to Governor Alvan T. Fuller, State House, Boston, Mass., to Wm. Green, President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., and to the press.

Millionaire Morist Killed
RENSSELAER, N. Y., May 5.—Kryskos Paskoyus, 62, vice-president and director of the New York Florist Supply Company, of 103 West 28th street, New York City, was instantly killed near here today when his automobile turned turtle.

His daughter, whose stage name is Alice Roberts, was badly bruised. Theodore Zikos, of New York, friend of Miss Roberts was in a serious condition in St. Peter's Hospital in Albany with a possible fractured skull.

Bride Killed In Bed.
DETROIT, May 5.—Mrs. Ida Glazer, 19, of Cleveland, who was found shot to death in bed was murdered, Cleveland authorities declared today after they had exhumed the girl's body at Forest Lawn Cemetery here and performed a searching autopsy.

Boston Unions Say State Labor Office In Bosses' Control

By PHYLLIS FENIGSTON.

BOSTON, May 5.—The Central Labor Union of Boston has appointed a committee of five to investigate the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts. The evidence brought out in the public hearing of the case of Mary Donovan, they felt, showed clearly that one of the reasons for dismissing this factory inspector from her job was a too-conscious attempt to protect the workers of the State by seeing that employers observed the labor laws.

Much Evidence.
When these facts were presented at the Central Labor Union, many delegates rose to give their evidence of the methods employed by the Massachusetts Department of Labor. They charged the Department with an attitude of partiality toward employers, and hostility toward workers in all strikes and labor disputes.

Officers of the Department, it was stated, take every opportunity to use technicalities to protect employers from living up to labor laws, instead of protecting and safeguarding the workers.

Connivance.
One delegate told how the State Attorney meets the attorney of the employers before their cases come up in court; whereupon the cases of violation of labor laws are nullified or disposed of with significant fines even below the minimum demanded by law.

Incapable inspectors are retained who gloss over violations and take their reports from employers instead of getting information from the workers who suffer under unsanitary conditions, without proper safeguards from machinery, or beyond the hours permitted by statute. Nearly every union represented in the Central Labor Union has cases of such violations to report.

Committee Appointed.
A committee of five was appointed with full authority to investigate these charges, to ask for public hearings, and to take whatever action they deem necessary.

Needle Trade Defense

The Bazaar is growing by leaps and bounds. Philadelphia sends word that it will want a booth. Cleveland sent word that goods are being shipped for the Bazaar. Many of the letters we have received will speak for themselves. It is becoming evident that this affair will be one of the greatest events of the year.

Additional organizations having booths are The Unity House, The Millinery Workers, Progressive group of Local 38, The Fancy Leather Goods Workers. There will be a dress dept., a Men's Straw Hat Dept., a Fur Dept., and a Men's Clothing Dept.

Letter From Milwaukee.

Dear Friends:
Herewith is a Bazaar Honor Roll and a check for \$10.00 from a group of friends from Milwaukee. We greet the brave cloakmakers and furriers in their struggle against the union bureaucracy and their allies. We feel that this sum is very small, but we will make this good by collecting articles for the Bazaar. We hope to collect \$150.00 worth of merchandise and forward it to you.

I wish you all success in the work, and remain for the group, Mr. Benson, Milwaukee, Wis.

Camp Nitgedagit.
Dear Friends:
I have collected \$87.00 on the Bazaar Honor Roll list at the camp for which I send you a check. Please acknowledge this in the press and send me some more Honor Rolls so that I may make another collection next week. With best wishes,

(Signed) Yetta Shaffer.

A Surprise.
Although many of the leading office workers were lately expelled from the union for daring to think, which is contrary to the policy of Big Bill Bright, they nevertheless have maintained themselves as a unit and sent \$20.00 to the defense to show that they mean to build an Office Workers Union in spite of Bright, Fruchtor and Company.

A Shop Collection.
We the girl workers of N. Axes Fur Shop, 338 Seventh Avenue, contribute \$30.00 to the defense fund to help free the prisoners in Mineola and other jails, who were imprisoned as a result of the frame-ups of the officers of the International and the A. F. of L.

We pledge our loyalty to the Joint Board and imprisoned workers—Lena Braverman, for the committee.

A Letter From Canada.
Editor, The Freiheit:
Anything may be expected from American Justice so I send you a check for \$10 for defense book No. 7002 for the cloakmakers and furriers defense. As I am alone in the city and was unable to sell the coupons, I decided to send you this as my own contribution. I feel that I have done very little, but I expect to do much better in the near future.

Who is Behind the Prosecution of the Militant Needle Trades Workers?

Who Are Matthew Woll's Fellow Conspirators? They Are Leaders of the National Civic Federation!

Woll is Acting President of the Labor Hating Civic Federation.

There is a United Front of the Special American Federation of Labor Committee, headed by Vice President Woll, and the National Civic Federation, dominated by the most powerful capitalists in the United States.

Matthew Woll is the connecting link in the conspiracy. With him in the Civic Federation is:

NICHOLAS F. BRADY, President, New York Edison Co., 80 Broadway.
Director, Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Co.
Director, Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
The Director, Astoria Light, Heat and Power Co.
Director, Atlantic and Gulf Petroleum Co.
Director, Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation.
Director, Bronx Gas and Electric Co.
Chairman of the Board of Directors, Bklyn Edison Co., Inc.
Director, Edison Light and Power Installation Co. of New York.
Director, Central New York Power Co.
Director, Chattanooga Estates Co.
Director, Chili Copper Co.
Director, Chili Exploration Co.
Trustee of the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
Director, Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Co.
The Director, East River Gas Co. of Long Island City.
Director, Edison Light and Power Installation Co.
Director, Electrical Storage Battery Co.
Director, Electrical Testing Laboratories, Inc.
Trustee, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.
Director, General Rubber Company.
Director, General Rubber Company of Brazil.
Director, Helderberg Cement Co.
Director, Meyers Rubber Co.
Director, Merristown Trust Co.
Director and President of Municipal Gas Co.
The Director, National City Bank of N. Y.
Director, National City Company.
Director, National City Safe Deposit Co.
Director, National Surety Co.
Director, New Amsterdam Gas Light Co.
Director, New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co.
Director, New York and Queens Gas Co.
Director, New York Carbide and Acetylene Co.
Director, New York Edison Co. (and President)
Director, New York Mutual Gas Light Co.
Director, Northern Union Gas Co.
Director, Northern Westchester Lighting Co.
Director, Peckskill Lighting and Railroad Co.
Director, Prudential Oil Corporation.
Director, Rubber Regenerating Co.
Director, Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co. of Yonkers.
Director, Union Carbide and Carbon Co.
President and Director, United Electric Light and Power Co.
Director, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.
Director, U. S. Rubber Co.
Director, U. S. Rubber Export Co., Inc.
Director, U. S. Rubber Plantations, Inc.
Director, U. S. Tire Co.
Director, United Timber Corporation.
Director, Westchester Lighting Co.
Director, Yonkers Electric Light and Power Co.

Broad Demand For Complete Review of Vanzetti Frame-Up

BOSTON, May 5.—Typical of the great sheaf of mail placed on the governor's desk every day asking a review of the Sacco-Vanzetti case is the list of organizations and individuals tabulated herewith.

From all kinds and conditions of people come the letters, telegrams and cables, from ladies on Beacon Hill and from cigar workers in Tampa, from bronzed Montana farmers and Rly-handed professors in leading colleges. Here's the list for one day:

Coruna Cigar Co.'s 300 workers, Tampa, Fla.; M. Valle & Co. 240 workers, Tampa; Several maiden ladies with Beacon St. addresses here. Gary Workers Cooperative Society, Lynn Laisters Union of the Boot and Shoe Workers. 381 students of Mt. Holyoke College. John M. Maguire, law faculty, Harvard University. Workers School of Springfield, Mass. Providence, R. I. tile and marble workers. New York Brewers Local 1. Haverhill, Mass. Show Workers Protective Local 8. Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. Public Forum. San Francisco Central Labor Council. Slovak Workingmen's Society of Belaire, O. Everett, Wash. Central Labor Council. Detroit Machinists Local 82. Regensburg Cigar Co.'s 700 workers, West Tampa, Fla. Libertarian Alliance of Argentina. Liberal Club of the University of Chicago. Farmers and workers of Plentywood, Mont. Garcia & Gegas cigar workers, Tampa, Fla. Arango y Arango cigar workers, Tampa, Fla. Guerra Diaz cigar workers, Tampa, Fla. La Traducion, Tampa, Fla. daily. La Integridad cigar factory, 200 workers, Tampa, Fla. Santaela cigar factory, 850 workers, Tampa, Fla. Toulon, France, Central Labor Council. Belgian Federation of Labor. Park Ave. Congregational Church pastor. Labor Sports Union of Detroit. Boston Carpenters' Local 157.

Asbury Park Suppresses Lewis.
ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 5.—Following in the foot steps of Boston, Asbury Park has barred Sinclair Lewis' novel, "Elmer Gantry" from the shelves of the Public Library, Miss Josephine Porter, librarian, announced today.

The decision, Miss Porter said, was reached by the directors of the Library on the grounds that the book "might be harmful to young readers." Miss Porter said that the library had received many requests for the book. The book fearlessly exposes a common type of Protestant minister.

At a vote meeting of the department the second again was against the agreement. Then the following morning the superintendent of the place met Berg as he came to work and informed him that he was discharged, that his tools were packed and that he could not even enter the shop. The bosses feared he would tell the workers in the department about his treatment, which would result in a walk-out.

So, in spite of the fact that Berg was chairman of his department, he was kicked out without even a chance to inform the men that they should select another one in his place.

The only remedy for this sort of thing is organization in a real labor union.

Scab Miller Shoe Concern Discharges Wood-Heel Chairman

The scab concern of I. Miller, manufacturers of ladies shoes on Long Island, fights against organized labor by maintaining a so-called shop organization controlled by chairman of various departments who do the bidding of the company and play the part of stool pigeons against any worker who dares to talk for real unionism.

The chairman of the wood-heeling department, Joseph Berg, was discharged from the I. Miller concern last week because he was held responsible for unanimous sentiment in that department against a three-year agreement that the concern proposed to the men.

As soon as the three year contract was proposed, carrying with it, of course, the yellow dog provisions maintained by such firms, the "chairmen" of the departments got busy and terrorized the men in their departments to accept the thing.

Berg, in the wood-heeling department, employing 80 men, agitated against the thing and exposed the scab character of the shop organization and the trick behind the three-year contract, which was designed to prevent the men organizing into a real union for three years. The men in his department voted unanimously against accepting the firm's proposal.

Called Into Office
Because of the fight Berg put up against the agreement, the men elected him chairman of the department. When this happened he was called into the office and one of the partners of the concern, Mike Miller, who handled the "industrial" end of the business, demanded that another vote be taken. The general shop chairman was also present and backed up the arguments of the boss, because he is merely the chief pigeon stool for the firm.

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The only remedy for this sort of thing is organization in a real labor union.

Speech Delivered by Sun Yat-sen

AT A MEETING OF CHINESE WORKERS, MAY 1, 1924

Comrades, we meet here today to celebrate the first of May as the other workers in other countries celebrate it. Why do the workers of the whole world celebrate the 1st of May? Because 39 years ago the American workers organized themselves, made a demonstration, and demanded the eight-hour day from their employers: 8 hours work, 8 hours rest, and 8 hours for education. This led to the abolition of slave labor. Therefore, the American workers celebrate this anniversary. As result of this the May day celebration spread to Europe, and the European workers began to make the same demands as the American workers. The European workers, like the American, have been victorious in this struggle. The May day celebration has become customary among the European workers, and has spread all over the world. The May day celebration is a victory won by the working class over the capitalists, and therefore we must welcome it.

The Chinese Workers. When the workers of China celebrate this anniversary, they must remember the position of the Chinese workers. If we are to understand the position of the Chinese workers, we must first understand the position of China at the present time. China is today the poorest and weakest of countries, and is under the yoke of the imperialist powers. The position of China is much worse than that of many colonial countries. Thus, for instance, Korea is a colony of Japan, Indochina a colony of France, Korea and Indochina play no role of importance among the peoples of the world. But since Korea and Indochina are each the enslaved countries

of one power, then each is subject to the yoke of that one power only. China, on the other hand, has been made the slave of many countries by the unequal treaties concluded by the Manchu dynasty. These unequal treaties have robbed the Chinese people of many rights, and differ in nothing from treaties over the sale of slaves.

Thirteen years ago we overthrew the Manchu dynasty, and freed ourselves in one respect, but we did not succeed in abolishing the unequal treaties, and therefore we have remained slaves as before. At one time we were under a double yoke; now it is a single yoke, but still we have many masters to serve, and therefore our position is much worse than that of Korea or Indochina. You must remember that it is more difficult to serve many masters than one. There is a Chinese proverb which says: If you satisfy your mother-in-law, still you have not yet satisfied your wife. China is in this position, and has much more to suffer than Korea or Indochina. As a result of this position of China other nations despise the Chinese people.

Must Organize.

Comrades, if we are to celebrate the 1st of May as it should be celebrated, we must be organized. The other civilized countries have their labor organizations. The Chinese workers have taken over the strike from other countries, and again we take this May Day celebration from the workers of other lands. What is the position of the workers in the different countries?

In the civilized countries the workers have their organizations. What is the object of these labor organizations? The workers organize to fight against the capitalists because of the injustice suffered by the workers in this world. The capitalists of the civilized countries treat their workers with increasing cruelty, and therefore the workers of these countries are fighting against the capitalists, and to change these conditions. Such conditions obtained in all countries, and therefore the workers of all countries are uniting in a common fight against the capitalists.

The Industrial Revolution.

The character of capitalism has been changed by the industrial revolution. The industrial revolution changed the methods of production, and developed industry from handicraft production. Factory production has accelerated the speed of production by the introduction of machinery, and the owners of the machinery have thus become capitalists. The capitalists utilize their wealth for the exploitation of the workers, and extend their power to other countries. The difference between the foreign and the Chinese workers consists of the fact that the workers of other countries are under the yoke of their own capitalists, and are in such special circumstances that their governments issue laws regulating the exploitation of labor.

The workers of other countries, therefore, though exploited by their capitalists, enjoy a certain measure of protection from their governments. In China industry is not much developed. In China there are no great native capitalists as in other countries. Production by machinery is the foundation of the capitalist exploitation of the working masses. The Chinese workers are not subject to exploitation at the hands of Chinese capitalists, as there are no great capitalists in China. By whom is the Chinese worker then exploited, under what yoke is he crushed? In other countries the workers are exploited by their own capitalists, but the Chinese are exploited by foreign capitalists. That is the difference between the position of the Chinese workers and that of foreign workers.

Chinese Must Learn.

How are the Chinese workers exploited by foreign capitalists? The Chinese worker has no clear conception of this exploitation, and therefore he cannot realize the difficulty of the position. What are the means employed by the foreign capitalists for the exploitation of the Chinese workers? They accomplish this by means of the import of foreign goods under the protection of the Chinese government. The aid given by the Chinese government to foreign capitalists is shown in the custom duties. The Chinese government grants many privileges to the foreign capitalists, and the unequal treaties of which we have spoken enable the Chinese tariff system, in the hands of foreign capitalists, to be an efficient means of exploitation. All the export and import duties are collected by foreigners, and what they collect they keep. The tariffs of other countries impose duties on imported goods, but not on exported goods. This enables the price of foreign goods to be raised, so that native goods can be sold cheaper. This arrangement protects native goods against the competition of foreign goods. The immediate protection afforded to home products by a high protective tariff for foreign products signifies an indirect protection of the interests of the workers of the country concerned.

Foreign Competition.

We have lost our protective tariffs, and with them the means of protecting our industry. The absence of protective duties enables foreign goods to penetrate into China. The population buys the foreign goods, for they are cheap, and do not buy

Chinese goods. In this way the Chinese workers suffer indirectly. Before the Europeans forced their way in, the Chinese workers supported themselves by agriculture and handicrafts, but since China has been opened up to foreign countries, the competition of foreign goods has made it impossible for the Chinese masses to earn their living. In China there are foreign notes in circulation, and these reduce the value of the Chinese currency. Formally, China is an independent country, but in reality it is a colony, oppressed by economic dependence; therefore the Chinese workers are not able to gain the means of existence.

Trade consists of the exchange of goods required by the various countries. China imports industrial products and exports raw materials. Its trade balance is however adverse to the amount of 500 million dollars which means that China loses to the extent of 500 million dollars yearly. Formerly the Chinese workers did not suffer from foreign oppression, but now the adverse trade balance presses like a heavy burden upon their wages. China's trade balance was not always so adverse. Ten years ago the deficit was 200 million dollars; now it is 500 million, and if it continues to increase at this rate, it will have reached a milliard ten years hence. A trade balance adverse to the amount of 500 millions is a heavy disadvantage to us; what will be our situation when the deficit is doubled? Our greatest difficulties lie still before us. How can we fight against them? The workers of other countries are oppressed by their capitalists, the Chinese workers by foreign capitalists. Remember the difference between the Chinese and the foreign workers. The foreign capitalists suppress the Chinese intellectuals, the peasantry, and the trades people.

Look To Russia.

Comrades, how can we combat this economic slavery, and attain a position equal to that of the foreign workers? Foreign workers find protection with the governments of their countries, and have therefore not so much to fear the prospect of an economic situation so difficult as ours. The foreign workers have made use of their liberties, and have organized labor unions. In Russia the organized workers have overthrown the autocracy and established the dictatorship of the proletariat, under which all power is in the hands of the workers. Just imagine the position of the Russian workers at the present time. In this manner the position of the workers in the different countries improves gradually, and they can better solve the difficult problems by which they are faced.

End Exploitation.

If the Chinese workers want to pursue the same course as the workers of other countries, to solve their difficult problems, and to prevent the rise of Chinese capitalism, that is not so difficult; but we must go still further, we must save the 500 million dollars lost by the adverse trade balance.

The Chinese capitalists are not strong enough to exploit the Chinese workers. The Chinese workers are exploited by foreign capitalists, and the workers here gathered together must seek for means of protection against foreign capitalist oppression. The Chinese workers fail to observe the yoke of foreign capital and which oppresses the Chinese capitalists also. The abolition of the Chinese capitalists is no solution of the problem. The Chinese workers must free themselves from all economic exploitation.

Capitalism Is Foreign.

What prevents them from emancipating themselves immediately from economic exploitation? The fact that the exploitation is being exercised, not by Chinese, but by foreign imperialists. If the adverse trade balance is to be swept away, we must have the Chinese customs in our hands. The unequal treaties which have been made permit the customs revenues to be collected by foreign powers, and therefore we must endeavor to annul these treaties. Can the workers help in this matter? If we are to be victorious, the workers must organize. The workers and students are organized. The trades people are not organized at all. Here it is the workers and students who must fight for the annulment of the unjust treaties. Comrades, all of you present at this meeting are workers, and represent a part of the nation. A heavy responsibility rests with the Chinese workers, and if you prove worthy of this responsibility, China will become a great nation and her workers a mighty power. Therefore we must free ourselves from foreign oppression, and declare war against the foreign capitalists. The goal aimed at by the Chinese workers, and the workers of other countries is the same, and Chinese and foreign workers must join their forces. To be victorious, we must have the same revolutionary courage as that shown by the revolutionists in 1911. With such a heroic courage we can free ourselves from foreign imperialism and from the unequal treaties. If we pursue this line of action, China will be raised to the same stage of development as other countries. The inequality of China's position has arisen owing to the rule of international capitalism in China. It is not difficult for the workers to free themselves from such a yoke. The workers of



SUN YAT SEN—FOUNDER OF THE KUOMINTANG.

Russia and of Great Britain set us a good example. If you take responsibility on yourselves as the Russian and British workers have done, you must follow my three principles and five rules.

Follow Three Principles.

Comrades, if you follow the three principles which I have laid down, you will attain the same position as that reached by the workers of Russia and England.

The economic struggle for shorter working hours and higher wages is not the only problem confronting you; there are other much more important political tasks. In the pursuit of your political aims you must follow my three principles, and support the revolution. If you come to the aid of the revolution, and follow my three principles, then the meeting of today will achieve good results.

ENGDAHL SPEAKS AT DEMONSTRATION OF 50,000 WORKERS IN HAMBURG, GERMANY

(Continued from Page One)

own hand and a host of banners, attracted much attention. The Youth Delegation from Saxony carried a banner declaring, "We Come From Red Saxony!" The Wedding Communists were conspicuous as were those from Cologne. Always the music and the singing kept growing in volume. The party leaders came, among them Ernst Thälmann, the leader of the German Party, who showed intense interest in the Chinese situation and declared the utmost must be done to meet successfully the crisis growing out of the betrayal by the right wing Kuomintang leaders. Thälmann was the party candidate against Von Hindenburg in the last national election. He appears younger than his early forties. He was greeted enthusiastically everywhere he went.

Here were delegates and delegations from foreign countries, the young comrades from Denmark especially making themselves heard and seen.

At three o'clock the order to march came. The bicycle corps was in the lead opening the way and keeping order, for huge throngs filled the sidewalks, on both sides of the street, from curb to building front, as we passed. Behind the bicycle corps was a Red Front Guard, then the Party and Youth Leaders, then a drum and fire corps, then a brass band, then the main body of the procession.

Red Flags Line Streets.

The march of an hour and a half, to the outskirts of the city, mostly thru working class districts, thru "The Streets of the Proletariat," as huge banners flung across the avenue declared, challenges words to describe. Thousands of crimson flags waved from the windows of workers' homes. Nowhere, as we marched, did I see individual homes such as one finds in American cities. It was more like passing thru the canyons of New York's East Side, with the buildings three, four and five stories high, with every window a point of vantage to view the procession.

50,000 in Demonstration.

Thus we came to the Stadtplatz, a great park with a tremendous open field. The Party and Youth leaders, with the representatives from foreign countries entered the reviewing stand and witnessed the hosts as they passed, which took another full hour and a half. It was estimated that at least 20,000 were in the line of march, while at least 30,000 more had been drawn to this Stadtplatz for the demonstration—50,000 in all, not including the numerous tens of thousands who had viewed the procession.

An open place before the speakers' stand, a great space in itself, had been reserved for the marchers. This was rapidly filled. The great red banners were assembled at a place apart. As the procession continued to arrive the number of banners grew into a veritable forest of crimson flags. By actual count there were more than 300 of these inspiring standards of the revolutionary struggle, every one of them having a separate and interesting story of its own.

I might cite for example that at Bremen, one of the banners carried

in our procession there was a working class standard carried in Germany's revolutionary struggle of 1848 which, although unsuccessful, marked a great effort on the part of the German working class.

Finally the procession had entirely arrived. We were marshalled together and proceeded to a place set apart from which the parade of banners was to proceed to the presidium. With a lane thru the throng made by Red Front Fighters, we proceeded, first a Red Front Guard, then a band of music playing, then the Party and Youth leaders and visiting delegates, then the banners, up to the speakers' platform, about which the banners made a huge red circle.

Many Speakers Present.

Again, the program of speaking and the presentation of new banners, one of which was given to the British Youth Delegate, Massei, to take with him back home to England, constitutes another epic story. The leader of the German Youth opened. The representative of the Young Communist International spoke. I was called to speak for America. Massei spoke for England. A telegram was read from France. A Czechoslovak delegate spoke. A Chinese spokesman of the Kuomintang was given a tremendous ovation. Then came Ernst Thälmann, addressing the youth on behalf of the German Communist Party, reviewing the tasks of Germany's revolutionary workers in the present world crisis and calling for even greater efforts.

Torch-Light Parade.

Then there was a period of rest, for an hour. The night had come on. It was after eight o'clock when the return march to the city began. Thousands of torches appeared, carried by the marchers, who made the streets echo with their songs, songs that are rich and numerous in the German revolutionary movement.

Thus Red Sunday passed in Hamburg. All day today, Easter Monday, the hosts have been marching to the great Hauptbahnhof (Railroad Station) to return to their homes, for greater struggles, in all parts of Germany, fresh with new vigor and new spirit.

It is past midnight, as I write. For a moment, however, I must go to the window of my room in the "Heimstätte" (Homestead), the hotel of the Hamburg trade unions, conducted in connection with the Gewerkschaftshaus (The Home of the Trade Unions).

Depart For Berlin.

The thunder of a brass band is heard down the street. Another procession is coming. The marchers are singing. They sweep past, every Red Soldier in step, every marcher in his place, on the way to the railroad station—the Berlin Delegation going back to the Capital City of the German Capitalist Republic. They sing the song that, next to "The International" seems the most popular, the song about Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

Comrade Wilhelm Kaspar has arranged that on the morning, we too, go to Berlin with the ashes of C. E. Ruthenberg.

German Fascists in Beer Room Riot as Police Shield Them

BERLIN, May 5.—The working class quarters are seething with scorn for the fascist "Steel Helmet" society, which is staging a demonstration Sunday, under complete police protection, for the overthrow of the Hindenburg republic and the establishment of a frankly black-shirt regime, similar to Mussolini's in Italy.

The reactionary "Steel Helmet," tho nominally composed of dare-devils, and theoretically anti-governmental, has to have the entire police force of Berlin at its disposal to save it from the wrath of the workers.

All meetings of Communists or trade unions are forbidden by the city government on the day of the fascist "outhreak." A cordon of police are to be thrown completely around the meeting places of the reactionary conspirators, not to prevent them from doing the government any harm, but to keep them safe from the wrath of the workers.

Wave The Beer Stein.

While these precautions are being taken, the fascist organization indulged in a typical "disorder" of its own last night, understood to have been occasioned by discovery of a Nationalist newspaper reporter and an evangelist at one of their meetings. The fascists called this meeting for the purpose of planning raids on non-fascist newspapers. When the Nationalist reporter and the evangelist were discovered there was a general uproar and the two were beaten into unconsciousness with beer steins. The police were called out and a general melee followed.

Mellon Has Banker Put in Charge of Farm Loan Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 5.—President Coolidge has decided to name Eugene Meyer, Jr., a Democrat, as executive head of the reorganized Federal Farm Loan Bureau, it was learned today. The appointment will be announced at the White House within a few days. Meyer was endorsed for the post by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, who represents particularly the bankers in Coolidge's cabinet.

Meyer, who served a decade as managing director of the War Finance Corporation, will succeed Robert A. Cooper as executive commissioner of the Farm Loan Bureau, whose resignation was requested by the president.

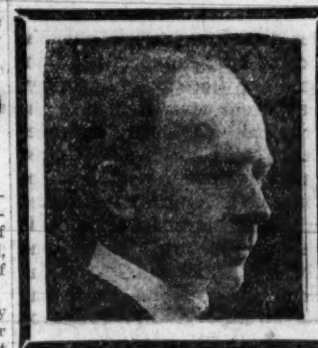
As the farmers of the United States are heavily mortgaged and there is necessity, from the bankers' point of view, of not doing anything that will interfere with the immensely profitable business of private farm loans, the banking interests have been placed in charge of the government loan organization thru Meyer, Mellon's man.

Floatless Airplane Near.

RIO JANEIRO, May 5.—Captain St. Roman, intrepid French aviator who is making an attempted flight across the Atlantic today without floats on his plane, sent a cable to the French Consul at Pernambuco prior to his departure from St. Louis, Senegal, announcing that he expected to arrive in Pernambuco at midnight tonight.

Arrangements have been made to keep flares alight to aid St. Roman in landing. No ships have reported sighting St. Roman as yet.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!



Foil the Professional Patriots

Seitz of the Keymen of America, and Darte of the Military Order of World War Veterans, are representative types of the professional patriot. These vultures upon ciety are seeking to use the case against The DAILY WORKER as a means of increasing the loot derived from plying their nefarious trade. They are the paid agents of business interests, which are bent upon depriving the working class of this country of its powerful and dreaded weapon—The DAILY WORKER. On the basis of their first success in holding the members of The DAILY WORKER, for Special Sessions, they will collect many thousands of dollars from employers throughout the country. With this money they hope to carry the case to success. The forces of big business, the city, and federal government are on their side. Our enemies are a unit against us.

Seitz and Darte must not succeed. We will not give up our chief weapon. The thousands of dollars collected from the bosses by the prosecution must be matched dollar for dollar by the collective effort of our party members and DAILY WORKER supporters. The united front of the reactionaries must be met with the united front of labor behind its organ. The dollar patriots must be taught a lesson they will never forget, to keep their hands off the labor movement. This demands action—effective and immediate. You must send your contributions to the Defense Fund. You must do it now. Get your fellow worker to do the same.

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Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
Daily, Except Sunday
65 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1680

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in New York only): By mail (outside of New York):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months
\$2.50 three months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL }
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }Editors
BERT MILLER }Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

A Few Facts the President Did Not Tell the Latin-Americans

For the second time in less than two weeks President Coolidge has publicly discussed Latin-American relations. On Tuesday evening he addressed the Pan-American commercial conference at Washington and stressed the economic dependence of the Southern republics upon the United States. He particularly emphasized the fact that this country takes from Latin-America more than it gives, that their exports to the United States far overbalance their imports.

With flimsy sophistry Coolidge informed the delegates that the balance of trade is in their favor. He did not, however, inform them that the principal beneficiaries of this favorable balance of trade are not the inhabitants of their countries, but precisely those Wall Street magnates whose heavy investments in Latin-America enable them to realize extraordinary profits off their exploitation. Neither did he tell them that much of the imports to the United States from those countries consist of raw material for industries in this country, thereby stifling the development of native industry.

Since his speech was prepared in advance, a set speech, with no opportunity for questions, the delegates remained silent. But if they are anything else than plain tools of imperialism they must have thought a great deal about the close connection between the economic supremacy of the United States about which Coolidge boasted and the political depredations that are being carried out in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua and about the recent Kellogg attempt to terrorize the Calles government in Mexico into yielding to the demands of the oil, mineral and land bandits of this country.

Regardless of the thoughts upon American imperialism that might have passed through the minds of his hearers at the Pan-American congress, we are sure there are thousands of workers in those countries that perceive an apparent contradiction in the attitude of this country toward the southern countries and its attitude toward China. In China the United States has to maneuver for supremacy against the intrigues of Great Britain and Japan, hence a long-distance policy is pursued that has as its aim the gaining of advantages over its formidable imperialist rival on the battlefield of world history. There is no such menace to its supremacy in the southern republics, so the policy is one of open terror and bloody intervention—as in the case of Nicaragua—in order forcibly to throttle any vestige of self-government.

Again, the Chinese masses may see in the present American attitude toward its weaker neighbors to the south, a picture of their own future, if American policy triumphs in China.

It is to be hoped that in their fight against British imperialism the Chinese masses will generate sufficient force to be able to smash the sinister power of American imperialism as only waiting an opportunity to repeat in that part of the world the atrocities it now inflicts upon its unfortunate neighbors in the Pan-American union in order to establish and maintain governments that do the bidding of the banking and industrial magnates whose aim is to exploit the whole world.

Instead of a Pan-American union subservient to the United States the peoples of Latin-America should create a union of southern nations AGAINST American imperialism, an anti-imperialist bloc that will drive from their shores the invading hordes of the gunmen of Wall Street and all its other political agents.

United Against the Farmers

President Coolidge has appointed as executive head of the reorganized federal farm loan bureau Eugene Meyer, Jr., a democrat. The appointment was made at the suggestion of Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon. Thus republicans and democrats are united in manipulating the machinery designed to impose still greater burdens upon the already heavily mortgaged farmers of the country. The farm loan bureau aids the small bankers, subsidiaries of the great banking combines, to enmesh in their web the farmers of the country.

The farm loan bureau is the medium through which the banking oligarchy enslaves the farmers so that they will toil only for the enrichment of the parasitic Wall Street gang. The government places money for loans at the disposal of the banks in the agricultural territories and enables the bankers to obtain a much higher rate of interest through various shady devices without risking a cent of their own capital.

The spectacle of democrats and republicans working hand in hand in a conspiracy to fleece them ought to impel the exploited farmers toward a class party of labor that will defend also their interests.

Any special farmer political movement will sink into the futilities of agrarianism, but as a part of a great labor party the farmers can fight against their progressive degradation that has been proceeding uninterruptedly since the close of the world war.

Woll's Slogan—Rule or Ruin!

Matthew Woll, field general for the reactionary officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, who has been conducting the union-wrecking campaign against the representatives of the rank and file of the Furriers and International Ladies' Garment Workers' Unions, now threatens with expulsion the whole International Fur Workers' Union because the pressure of the rank and file seems to be forcing them to talk peace with the left wing leadership.

If persistent rumors of peace conferences conducted "unofficially" are correct it is indicative of some semblance of responsibility to the membership on the part even of the right wing International officialdom of the Furriers' Union. It was unquestionably the low trickery of Woll that caused the fight against the left wing to be launched after a successful strike in which the demands of the rank and file were realized under left

VANZETTI'S PLEA FOR JUSTICE FEARLESS DEFENSE OF PRINCIPLES

Described by all readers as "one of the most amazing documents which has ever figured in a criminal case in Massachusetts," the 7,000-word petition of Bartolomeo Vanzetti for justice or for death is on Governor Fuller's desk today. In a fearless plea in which the principles of anarchism held by them are not only admitted but expounded, Vanzetti deliberately warns the governor that Sacco and he do not ask mercy or pardon, but full justice.

"Governor Alvan T. Fuller," concludes the eloquent document, "we have been in prison seven years, charged with a crime we did not commit, awaiting a fate that every day came nearer and nearer. Perhaps you can imagine what that has meant to us.

"And do you realize what this has meant to Sacco's wife and children, and to Vanzetti's father and mother and family at home in Italy? . . .

"And yet we ask you not for mercy but for justice. We do not impose their sufferings on our own upon you. You cannot justly consider their suffering or ours as a ground for your official action, except that suffering may seem to you a reason for giving the most careful and unprejudiced consideration to the two grounds of our prayer—that we are innocent and that our trial was unfair."

The text of the petition, abridged in part, follows:

"We, Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco, confined in the jail at Dedham under sentence of death after conviction of the crime of murder in the first degree, hereby pray you to exercise the power conferred upon you by the constitution of Massachusetts publicly to investigate all the facts of our cases and set us free from that sentence, if the findings will so dictate to your understanding and conscience. We deem the faculty of compassion to be one of the highest of the human attributes, but here we are asking not for mercy but for justice, and this is the reason why we have not used the printed form provided for petitions of this nature. It contains the word 'pardon,' which we are unwilling to use, although our counsel has assured us that it does not necessarily mean forgiveness, but conveys the idea of a confession of guilt. But we wish the utmost possible clearness and precision on this point and are unwilling to risk being misunderstood.

Fearless of Prejudice.
"Our counsel has warned us that what we have to say may deepen the prejudice against us; but we are foremostly concerned to save what no human power except ourselves can deprive us of, our faith and our dignity, since we have already been deprived of almost all of what men can deprive men."

"We have been told that Your Excellency stands and has always stood for honesty in public and private life as you understand it, and that you have a mind free and not in legalistic bonds. So, since the nature of each human being is common with the fundamental nature of mankind, and consequently the sentiment of justice is fundamentally common to all men, we can safely speak to you as man to man, notwithstanding deep differences of opinion which divide us."

"Our present request is made first and foremost on the ground of our innocence. We had nothing whatever to do with the South Braintree crime. Our instincts make us abhor and our principles condemn such a crime."

Outlines Family History.
The statement then tells briefly the family history of the two men. Both could have lived comfortably in Italy, it says, but they were drawn to America by the love of freedom. It points out that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti, after the South Braintree crime, conducted themselves like criminals, but lived normal lives in the three weeks preceding their arrest.

The first discussion of the trial itself concerns the identification testimony. There is reference to the discrepancies in the reputations of Goodridge and Lola Andrews, two of those who identified Sacco.

Then follows a discussion of the affidavit of Capt. William H. Proctor of the state police, with quotations from the record and from Judge Thayer's charge.

"We mention this," the statement explains, "to show the great cleverness of the district-attorney in turning a hostile witness into a favorable witness in such a way that we and

leadership. Now that Ben Gold and his associates in the Joint Board have succeeded in breaking away from the association of employers the trimming manufacturers and signing an agreement with them the officialdom of the International knows that Woll has failed to carry out his promises to exterminate the left wing. Therefore they are probably in the mood to listen to overtures for peace. But peace in the unions will discredit Woll. His game as agent of the Civic Federation, labor haters and apostles of the scab shop will be up. He prefers to wreck the unions rather than permit them to be dominated by a leadership that will put up a militant fight against the employers. His slogan is "rule or ruin."

If the International officials want to atone in some degree for their shameful conduct against the membership and their support of the Woll-Frayne-McGrady wrecking crew they will speedily make peace with the left wing and then expose to the whole membership of the organization and to the general labor movement the real character of the unprincipled swindler and liar who created a united front with the Civic Federation, the bosses, the police and underworld elements in order to railroad to the penitentiary the militant leadership of the Joint Board of the Furriers, who committed the unpardonable sin of winning a strike instead of bludgeoning the workers, in approved Woll fashion, into accepting the terms of the bosses.

"The district-attorney is also accused of misleading the jury in discussing the evidence pertaining to the cap found at the scene of the crime, which the prosecution contended belonged to Sacco. All this evidence broke down in the government's case, leaving only 'consciousness of guilt.'"

Conscious of Being Radicals.
"The only guilt we were conscious of was the guilt of being radicals in danger of arrest, detention and torture, or death, as had happened to our friend Salsedo, and other friends at the hands of Mitchell Palmer's agents," is the summing up of the first declaration of innocence.

The statement then takes up at length the contention that the trial was unfair, "certainly unworthy of the tradition of even-handed justice which your race and your country profess to respect."

Continuing, the statement says:

"No argument, no explanation, no excuse, can ever blot out the facts that the testimony of Capt. Proctor, who believed us innocent, was deliberately perverted by the prosecuting officer; or that our cross-examination, and especially the cross-examination of Sacco, as to radical views, friends, and publication, was designed to excite the utmost prejudice and hostility against us at a time when the public mind was most abnormally excited against such men as we are; or that it was admitted by the judge on the false ground stated by the district-attorney that he desired to ascertain whether we were really sincere radicals, or only pretending to be radicals. Proof has been furnished and never contradicted that at the very time when the district-attorney was offering this reason to justify the cross-examination, he had received full information from agents of the federal department of justice about our views and associates, and that, we were on the list of men to be watched as radicals."

In overruling the objections made by our counsel to this cross-examination the judge made statements in the presence of the jury which were uncalculated for anything that had occurred, and must have operated to deepen the prejudice against us. It seems to us little short of mockery to suggest that the effect of such occurrences could have been removed by mere general admonitions to the jury to treat us fairly."

The Governor is asked to consider the "suppression by the district-attorney of the testimony of important eye-witnesses," and the use by the prosecution of an interpreter named Ross, who subsequently was sent to the house of correction for attempting to sell his influence with judges. Ross, distorted translations to aid the prosecution, and also drove Judge Thayer to and from Boston in his automobile during the trial.

"Much has been said in praise of the fairness of the judge who tried us," says the statement, getting down to the accusations against Judge Thayer, "but we have learned to our sorrow that professions of fairness do not necessarily mean real fairness and may cover an intention to use the great judicial power to secure a conviction which under the forms of law will stand. We understand that this power is called discretion, and that the judge who uses his discretion to convict is beyond the reach of any other tribunal unless it can be proved that he was corrupt or irrational. We do not intend to enter here a criticism of your system of law. We simply point out what it means to men of our hated class when brought before one of your tribunals."

Consider Judge's Acts

"Consider the nature of some of these discretionary acts—the refusal of the judge to check the district-attorney's unfair cross-examination of both of us, especially Sacco; the refusal to interfere with the methods employed by the deputy sheriffs to secure additional jurors; the refusal to separate the two cases so that Sacco might not be injured by association with a man who, before the same judge and by methods equally reprehensible, had been previously convicted of another crime of which he was innocent; the constant suggestions to the jury of patriotic duty as contrasted with our pacifism; cosmopolitanism, and refusal to be drafted to fight; the contemptuous manner and tones of voice shown by the judge to Sacco's counsel, Mr. Moore; the repeated decisions of discretionary questions without the presence of a stenographer (to which our counsel objected) so that the record would not show all that occurred."

Samples of Discretion

"These are but few samples of the discretion exercised by the judge. Among the worst is the manner and substance of his decision on our last motion, in which he betrays his real animosity toward us; makes numerous statements of fact agreed by the district attorney himself to be true; confines attention to the confession of Madeiros, which was but the starting point in the proof of our counsel offered that the crime was committed by the Morelli gang, and passes over in silence almost all of the 60 affidavits which corroborate Madeiros, making a finding of fact against us which, since it could not be shown to be corrupt or irrational, was final. And yet we are informed that the leader of the Morelli, a robber by profession, easily obtained his parole, and now roams the countryside in an expensive automobile with a private chauffeur."

The statement then calls the Governor's attention to the Sibley, Benkert, Benchley, Belfel and Rantoul affidavits made public yesterday, adding that "if all those who know the facts were brave enough to disclose them, the number of such affidavits could be multiplied indefinitely."

Again discussing "consciousness of guilt," the statement justifies the carrying of weapons by the two men, on the ground that they had a right to protect themselves from the "private violence and cruelty of federal agents."

"It is true," the appeal continues, "that the foreman of our jury in a discussion of the case with one of his friends who believed us innocent, said before the trial, 'Damn them, they ought to hang anyway,' yet we wonder if he would have succeeded in convincing all of the other eleven jurors to convict us were it not that we were armed."

"Lies Told at Brockton"

The Governor is asked to analyze the evidence as to the lies told at Brockton on the night of arrest, and is assured that these lies had no relation to the South Braintree crime, but were designed to shield friends in the radical movements. Sacco and Vanzetti had been warned, they now assert, to clear their homes of radical literature and were on the point of doing so when arrested.

"It was these facts and these fears that we were compelled to disclose as the only way of meeting the evidence of suspicious conduct introduced by the prosecutor," they say. "It was this that opened the door to our fatal cross-examination. Our guilt was the guilt of thinking and not of doing, of opinions and not of acts. This is the guilt for which in this free country our lives are to be taken."

The Plymouth trial is analyzed at some length. One of the witnesses against him, Vanzetti says, was a half-blind woman. Other witnesses changed their testimony between the preliminary hearing and the trial, all this constituting "an aggravation of the unfairness shown us." The prosecution is accused of bringing the robbery charge to trial first to make more certain their subsequent conviction for murder.

Express Political Views.

The last six pages of the appeal are an expression of the political views held by the two men. They insist that these go into the record, even though they excite further prejudice against them. They criticize Dist. Atty. Katzmann for using such expressions as "regular Wops" and "lowest types of Italians," which to Americans are "synonymous with and personification of crime and criminals." Even the word "anarchist" had a sinister meaning to the jury, and these two are still proud of their standing as anarchists to be wholly bad people, cannot do them justice even if they want to.

They have no desire to hide their beliefs from the Governor, "a man of conservative principles, supreme authority of a great state in its ethnic human meaning," and therefore the statement continues:

"We are anarchists, believers in anarchy, which is neither a sect nor a party, but a philosophy that like all the philosophies aims to human progress and happiness. Our goal is the ultimate elimination of every form of violence and the utmost freedom to each and all actuated by the elimination of every form of oppression and exploitation of the man by the man. Our sense and ideal of justice is based on the principle of man's self-respect and dignity; of the equality of men in their fundamental nature and in their rights and duties."

Are Libertarians.

"We call ourselves Libertarians, which means briefly that we believe that human perfectibility is to be ob-

DRAMA

"Mr. Pim Passes By" Introduced Milne Vogue Here

"Mr. Pim Passes By" was the play that really introduced the Milne vogue to America. One of two of his plays had been presented in this country previously but none of them had succeeded in arousing any great attention. "Mr. Pim" was an immediate success and the following season saw the production of at least half a dozen Milne plays. Among them were "The Truth About Blady," "The Dover Road" and "The Romantic Road."

Since "Mr. Pim" the Guild has also produced Milne's "The Lucky One" and "Ariadne." "Mr. Pim Passes By" has remained the most successful of all the Milne plays. And strangely enough, now in its revival, it has scored an even greater success than when originally produced.

By special arrangement with the Theatre Guild, readers of THE DAILY WORKER will have an opportunity to see the Milne comedy at special rates the entire week of March 16 to 21 inclusive. Tickets on sale at THE DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

Broadway Briefs

"The Field God," by Paul Green who won the Pulitzer prize with his play "In Abraham's Bosom," will move Monday from the Greenwich Village theatre to the Cort Theatre.

The producers of "The Ladder" now playing at the Waldorf announce the prize award of \$500 for the best article on the play to T. Halsey Raines of this city. An additional prize of \$50 each were awarded to Grace Hazard Conklin of Northampton Mass., and Edwin Stanley of this city. Sam H. Harris is bringing the Marx Brothers in "The Cocoanuts," to the Century Theatre for a brief engagement commencing Monday night, May 16th.

"Keeping Up Appearances" Butler Davenport's interesting drama is playing at the Brimhall Theatre, Sheila Barrett is playing the role of

ETHEL BARRYMORE



Star of "The Constant Wife," Somerset Maugham's comedy at the Maxine Elliott theatre.

Mrs. Dalton. Next week's program of plays to be given at the Forrest by the Spanish Art Theatre will be as follows: "The Cradle Song," Monday and Friday evenings; Sierra's "Angela Maria," Tuesday evening; Sierra's "The Royal Peacock," Wednesday and Thursday evenings; Shaw's "Pygmalion," Saturday matinee and evening.

Screen Notes

Warner Bros. will present Syd Chaplin in the new feature picture, "The Missing Link," at the Colony Theatre tonight. The proceeds of the premiere performance will go to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum at 138th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Heading the new Vitaphone bill are John Charles Thomas and Vivienne Segal in a scene from the musical comedy, "Maytime," in which George Jessel will be heard in the sweetheart song, "Will You Remember?" a new number and Leo Carrillo will make his Vitaphone debut in a dialogue playlet.

The 200th presentation of John Barrymore in "When A Man Loves" will be given at the Warner Theatre tonight.

AMUSEMENTS

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
TWO DAILY, 2 P.M. & 8 P.M.
RINGLING BROS. CIRCUS
and
BARNUM & BAILEY
incl. among 10,000 Marvels PAWAH
SACRED WHITE ELEPHANT
TICKETS at GARDEN BOX OFFICES
5th Ave. and 49th St. and Gimbel Bros.

THEATRE GUILD ACTING COMPANY IN
PYGMALION
GUILD THEATRE, W. 52 St. Eves. 8:15
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 3:15
Next Week—"The Second Man"

MR. PIM PASSES BY
GARRICK 45 W. 25 St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 3:15
Next Week—"Night You Are"

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER
John Golden 78-58, E. of By Circle
Mts. Thu. & Sat. 5:15
Next Week—"The Silver Cord"

SAM HARRIS THEATRE, West 42nd St.
H. Twice Daily, 3:30 & 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 3:30

WHAT PRICE GLORY
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 5:00-5:15. Eves. 5:00-5:15.

TIMES SQ. CRIME
Thea. W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3:30
With James Reams & Chester Morris.

The LADDER
Now in its 4th MONTH
WALDORF, 50th St. East of
B'way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

Bronx Opera House 149th Street,
Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"KATY DID"
A New Domestic Comedy

WALLACK'S West 42nd Street,
Eves. 8:30
Mats. Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Sat.

What Anne Brought Home
A New Comedy Drama

EARL CARROLL Vanities
Earl Carroll Thea. 7th Ave. & 10th St.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 3:30

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER
OF SACCO AND VANZETTI!

tained by the largest amount of freedom, and not by coercion, and that the basis of human nature and conduct can only be eliminated by the elimination of its causes, and not by coercion or imposition, which cause greater evil by adding bad to bad.

"We are not so foolish as to believe or to advocate that human institutions be changed in a day. The change must be gradual. But we do believe that there ought to be a change, and that it should be in the direction of more freedom and not more coercion. That is where we are opposed to every theory of authoritarian Communism and socialism; for they would rivet more or less firmly the chains of coercion on human spirit, just as we are opposed to the present system, which is based upon coercion."

They do not deny that their fellow-anarchists, in other parts of the world, have committed acts of violence, but they justify such acts on the ground that "violence of tyranny has provoked the violence of the oppressed for self-defense."

"For this cause," they continue, "we are willing to suffer and to die, but not for the low and sordid South Braintree crime."

They ask the Governor, in conclusion, to make his investigations in public, and not to accept the stories of those who are only willing to give them behind closed doors.

Appeal for Justice.
The final paragraphs are:

"For these reasons, and because we realize how much time and labor will be required to deal adequately with the matters to which we have called your attention, we respectfully urge you, if you doubt our statements, to cause a preliminary public investigation of our case to be made by able and disinterested men. The result cannot be convincing unless the investigation is public so that all may know what is said against us. But in saying this we would not have you

believe that we are asking for mercy or for anything but justice; or that we should purchase our lives by the surrender of our principles of our self-respect.

Case an Infamy.
"Men condemned to die, may be forgiven for plain speaking. We would not urge upon you anything that might seem disrespectful or incredible; but in the long run the victims of public injustice suffer less than the government that inflicts the penalty. We can die but once, and the pang of death will be but momentary; but the facts which show injustice cannot be obliterated. They will not be forgotten, and through the long years to follow they will trouble the conscience of those whose death, and of generations of their intolerance has brought us to our descendants. A mistake of justice is a tragedy. Deliberate injustice is an infamy."

"Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, we have been in prison seven years, charged with a crime we did not commit, awaiting the fate that every day came nearer and nearer. Perhaps you can imagine what this has meant to us. And do you realize what this has meant to Sacco's wife and children, and to Vanzetti's father and mother and family at home in Italy? It is the thought-not of our own approaching death but of the suffering of those near and dear to us in the seven years that have passed and of the greater suffering to come that is the cause of our bitter grief. And yet we ask you not for mercy but for justice. We will not impose their sufferings or our own upon you. You cannot justly consider their suffering or ours as a ground for giving the most careful and unprejudiced consideration to the two grounds of our prayer—that we are innocent and that our trial was unfair."

DEFEAT UNITY AT HEADGEAR UNION'S CONVENTION HERE

Rights Beat Measures For Amalgamation

Further commendation of the policies of the reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labor was given yesterday at the convention of the Cloth Cap, Hat & Millinery Workers' International Union which has been in session all week at Beethoven Hall, 251 5th Street.

The convention voted down a resolution proposing to spur the A. F. of L. into some action on trade union amalgamation, and it went on record as feeling satisfied that the Federation was progressing just as fast as is possible and advisable along this line.

Altho the A. F. of L. at its 1912 convention voted to adopt a policy of amalgamation of the trade union in various industries, nothing has ever been done in the matter. A resolution was introduced at the capmakers' convention calling upon the A. F. of L. to take the necessary steps to effect this amalgamation program, and urging as a first step the calling of a conference of various international unions. This resolution was voted down, and the convention declared its belief that the A. F. of L. was "doing its best."

World Unity Real Issue.

Heated discussion among the delegates also followed the report of the resolutions committee on a resolution proposing "that this convention endorse the efforts of the General Council of the British and Russian Union to establish world-wide trade union unity, and instruct our General Executive Board to fully participate in and encourage all such efforts."

Very frankly Delegate Golden, who is chairman of this committee, stated that they reported against this resolution because they did not want to have anything to do with "anything that smacks or smells of the Third International. The Red Trade Union International is part of the Third International. We do not want to give anyone a chance to say we are connected with or have any part in the Third International."

For this reason, they recommended omitting all the workers of Russia from any program of world trade union unity. They voted finally to urge the A. F. of L. to cooperate with the workers of all other lands, and to join the Amsterdam International as a means of bringing about unity. But the trade unions of that country were there is a government of workers. Soviet Russia, the capmakers' convention fears and will not join hands with.

Discuss Union Paper.

At yesterday afternoon's session, a resolution was introduced proposing to abolish the union paper, "The Headgear Worker," in order to use this money for organization purposes, so the resolution stated. There was vigorous objection to this proposal, and it was finally voted down by a large majority.

The speakers at the convention included Dr. Paul Abelson, impartial chairman of the fur industry, who talked of "making haste slowly," which is always the admonition of President William Green and other A. F. of L. officials in talking to unions which have progressive ideas. A. J. Muste, head of Brookwood Labor College, made a plea for support; and Dr. L. Gheiler spoke representing the executive committee of

Million and Half Words Wired From Gray-Snyder Murder Trial Courtroom

The noisome Snyder-Gray murder case is due to go to the jury late Monday.

Princess Rosapigliosi, the former Miss Laura Stallo of Cincinnati, was a spectator at the trial yesterday afternoon.

The princess, who husband is of the Italian nobility, was escorted by a police lieutenant.

"It was thrilling," she said after listening to Judd Gray's cross-examination.

Approximately 1,500,000 words have been sent out by newspaper correspondents over the 19 Western Union wires in the basement of the Long Island City court house. The average has been about 100,000 words a day.

Twenty-four newspapers in 18 cities have special correspondents, in addition to the regular corps covering the murder trial for the three press associations. The capitalistic New York papers have been averaging about 25,000 words a day.

The Socialist Federation of Roumania.

Member Beaten Up.

As the convention adjourned yesterday afternoon, one of the spectators, Sam Stern, who is a member of Local 40, was drawn into a room by the superintendent of the hall.

who is supposed to be on hand to keep order—and he and two strong-arm members of the union attacked Stern and beat him severely. His face is covered with bruises, and he has many parts of his body. Workers who rescued Stern heard A. Dolniko, a business agent, and member of Local 1, remark:

"It is good he got it. He deserved it for a long time."

The "crime" for which Stern "deserved" this outrageous beating is the fact that he is an able arguer and has been in the habit of discussing union conditions with the workers as they gathered on the street at noon time. He had not carried on any argument yesterday, or made any sort of comment or disturbance in the convention.

This method of dealing with progressive workers is well known to the union members in the other needle trades unions and some of the leaders, and rank and file members who have taken active in such struggles for many months will be speakers tonight at the proletarian banquet arranged by the progressive capmakers and milliners at Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Avenue. Louis Hyman, Rose Wortis, Ben Gold, C. S. Zimmerman and many others will be present.

Delegates Invited.

All progressive delegates to the capmakers and milliners' convention are invited to attend the banquet. The committee has made arrangements to accommodate as many progressive workers as want to attend. If you want to spend an evening with the progressive workers in the other needle trades, come tonight at 8 o'clock. The price is \$1.25.

Hike Next Sunday.

A hike will be held next Sunday by Sections 2 and 3 of the Workers Party. All those desiring to participate should be at the Dyckman St. Ferry at 10:30 a. m. Party members are urged to bring along their friends.

Phone: Drydock 9390.

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Fresh and Artificial Flowers

Delivered Anywhere.

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Flora Anga Skin Ointment

for PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS,

LARGE PORES

freckles, rash, itching skin, eczema

or stubborn skin trouble of any

kind will be banished by use of

FLORA ANGA SKIN OINTMENT.

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Norman Hapgood Hits Woll—Patrioteer Allies

(Continued from Page One)

Hooker, president of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company, Ogden L. Mills of the New York Trust Company, and T. Coleman Du Pont of the DuPont Powder Company are among those who hold large interests in and direct the policies of corporations whose treatment of organized labor has been anything but conciliatory.

Whitewashes Child Labor.

The book accuses the Civic Federation of turning in a "whitewash report" on child labor in southern mills following an "investigation" by a committee including the wives of two southern cotton mill presidents and the president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Labor was not represented. Mr. Easley is charged with anti-labor activities, including spying on the Inter-Church investigators of the 1919 steel strike.

"Mr. Easley admitted sending certain espionage documents to Judge Gary," says the book, "explaining later, of course, that he did it as an individual and not as the secretary of the Civic Federation. The Federation has shown similar affection for the Standard Oil Company and its industrial relations, notoriously anti-union."

During his lifetime, the presence of Samuel Gompers on the Federation Committee identified the American Federation of Labor with it in the public mind. The book, however, points out that many unions were bitterly opposed to this alliance with employers. Several union members of the Federation committee resigned because "they were unable to stomach Mr. Easley's attacks on progressive measures and congressmen and on the British labor movement," according to the authors.

Federation Line-up.

"Mr. Easley claims that his federation committee give 'equal representation' to capital and labor," the authors continue, "yet an analysis reveals the line-up as follows: 33 men of obviously anti-labor convictions, five persons who depend for their livelihood on the 33, and 13 who may be called labor men, making the proportion about three to one against labor. And the results are even more disillusioning if we take any one of the special committees of the federation. For example, one appointed in 1922 to consider increasing the army and navy, shows 25 from business and professional associations, 10 from military organizations, 14 from miscellaneous bodies, and only two representing labor."

"In the active woman's department under the devoted Mrs. Easley no names of working women are to be found. Instead we read Guggenheim, Van Rensselaer, Wood (Wise), Morgan, Dodge and Bacon. On the various special committees and departments labor is invariably treated to a loan representation. Note as typical the Department on Current Economic and Political Movements—four labor members to fifteen non-labor members."

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THAYER BRANDED Need Four Stitches UTTERLY UNFAIR AS TRIAL JUDGE Thugs Swoop Down

Defendants "Bastards" He Said in Trial

BOSTON, May 5.—Five affidavits and one statement were submitted to Governor Fuller yesterday with the petition of Sacco and Vanzetti for justice and a review of their case. They impeach the impartiality of Judge Webster Thayer, the trial judge, and show him to have been violently prejudiced against the two workers. The affidavits are: John Nicholas Boffel, well known newspaperman, formerly of Federated Press.

Robert Benchley, dramatic editor of Life.

Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

Frank P. Sibley, of the Boston Globe.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bernkopf, reporter.

Sibley covered the Dedham trial for his newspaper. He recounts numerous expressions of prejudice by Thayer against the attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti, including "those damn fools" and "long-haired anarchists from California."

In another instance, during consultation of counsel and judge, Thayer told the court stenographer to "get the hell out of here."

Would Throttle Press.

Thayer tried to throttle Sibley and other reporters by denying statements attributed to him in the press and by dictating news policy.

Benchley tells of conversations with Loring Coes, a Worcester, Mass. habbit who was a pal of "Web" Thayer. Coes reported to Benchley in great hilarity that "Web" had been telling what he intended to do with "those bastards down there," referring to Sacco and Vanzetti.

"I'll Hang 'Em"

Coes told him that Thayer was excited about "that bunch of parlor radicals trying to get these guys off and trying to bring pressure on the bench" and that he "would show them and would get those guys hanged."

"No Bolsheviks can intimidate me," Thayer is quoted as saying while thumping his chest.

Coes denied today that he had made these remarks to Benchley, but there is the affidavit of the dramatic editor of Life against the mere statement of a Worcester business man who is a pal of "Web."

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In another instance, during consultation of

CHIANG KAI-SHEK

By SID BUSH.

Immortal fame of individuals as well as of groups remain forever inscribed upon the annals of history only when and where these have organized and led, or materially contributed towards movements in the interest of progress. Movements contributing towards the progress of society are only those that are the dynamic force in bringing about the condition when the majority of a certain part or the whole of society is raised from a lower to that of a higher level of development. The Chinese revolution now in full swing bears this character. Everyone that contributes towards the victory of this revolution will be counted among the army of immortal pioneers who helped to raise the level of human development not only in China but that of the whole world.

Those creatures in human form who happen to be carried along upon the crest of the revolutionary wave, but who desert their comrades in the midst of the most sanguinary crisis, are recorded in history as venomous reptiles that curl up beneath the underbrush and treacherously strike at their immediate victims when the latter least suspect it. Chiang Kai Shek is one of these creatures. He was entirely unknown to the world at large until the liberation movement in China commenced its victorious march a few months ago. This movement lifted him up to the pinnacle of world fame, but as soon as he reached this lofty height, he showed his true color to be that of another bloody militarist of the Wu Pei-fu type. Not only did he use his position as generalissimo of the Nationalist armies to advance his own fortune, but as soon as he embarked on this road he did not stop at accepting bribes from his erstwhile enemies, the imperialists, and turned traitor to China's struggle for freedom.

This betrayal places Chiang in the same category of bandit robbers, of the exploited masses of China, with the notorious Anfu Club, Wu Pei-fu, Chang Tso-lin and others of this type of scoundrel. And just like the latter group, excepting Chang Tso-lin whose turn is still to come, has been swept away and thrown down into the dark recesses of oblivion so will Chiang be defeated in his designs and be flung overboard to take his rightful place alongside of the other bandits who helped keep China in misery.

It would not be worth the while to spend much paper and print in order to mention the fact that another traitor to the cause of the working masses has been added to the already long list, if there were no lessons to be learned therefrom. Now what are these lessons.

First, that every friend and foe of the emancipation movement of the proletariat must distinctly understand that the vast store of rich and invaluable lessons of October, 1917, will stand as the most powerful bulwark against defeat of the oppressed in the struggle for freedom. Our Chinese comrades are taking advantage of the lessons of the Russian revolution, they will therefore, in due course of time reach their goal notwithstanding the traitors in their ranks and the imperialist hordes within their gates. The Hankow government is sincerely desirous of bringing about: (1) the expulsion of the imperialist robbers, (2) the abolition of the remnants of feudalism, (3) the unification of all of China into one united nation under one centralized government, (4) and the placing of this government in the hands of representatives of the producing classes. Anyone who finds himself in disagreement with this program will eventually find himself by the wayside.

That since Lenin, the greatest of all engineers of construction of proletarian power thru organization has taught the workers the technique of organizing, the usurpation of a movement of many by an inspiring Napoleon and using it for his own ends has well-nigh become impossible as far as the revolutionary class struggle is concerned. Lenin demonstrated to the workers of the world that the leadership of the revolutionary struggle must be in the hands of "revolutionary cadres." That means that "professional revolutionists" who have no other interest outside the struggle for the emancipation of the proletariat, and whose lives are devoted to this cause alone and not the furtherance of individual ends can successfully organize and lead the producing masses to victory.

This means, first, devotion to the cause and self-sacrifice for it, second, means team work, group action and direction so that no individual of the group may usurp dictatorial power. The enlarged session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party adopted this form of organization:

(1) The re-establishment of the military council whose powers Chiang usurped, (2) that a military commissary be established to supply all needs of the army, (3) that all foreign affairs be centralized in the hands of a foreign ministry, (4) that a finance ministry be established that will control all finances, instead of the way Chiang was plundering the treasury and did not give an accounting of same, (5) that all chairmanships (which at times are abolished and presidiums of 3 or 5 should control immunities.

That all these divisions shall work under the direction and supervision of the supreme body, the CEC of the party.

Chiang Kai Shek gave lip service to it. He even issued a manifesto to the Chinese people in which he stated that he accepts the decisions of the Central Executive Committee. But while the Chinese masses were reading this manifesto Chiang Kai Shek was treacherously conspiring against them. And like Wu Pei-fu, who three years ago on entering into the ranks of the revolution, ordered his lieutenants to cut off the heads of the leaders of the revolution, so he, Chiang, ordered the executions of the leaders of the revolution and those of other cities.

royal has added to the burden of the Chinese struggling for freedom is therefore the duty of the workers of the whole world to efforts in behalf of China. To demand the withdrawing of all forces and leave the Chinese to work out their own salvation will be in the best interest of the workers of the whole world.

In the City of Mills

By MARY B. TRASK.
ARTICLE I.

The first impression one received was of extreme neatness. Having passed through the dishevelled alley, having opened the creaking door, we were met by a positive wave of cleanliness. Bright red and white checkered linoleum—a stove shining black and giving a welcome warmth.

It was not until she had found chairs for us and had offered hospitality to her unexpected callers that we began to notice curious things about her tiny house. Two rooms there were: two rooms and nothing more. In the corner stood a pail of water and a dishpan—testimony that running water was as remote from her life as electricity or gas.

Warm On Charity.

"Yes, my house nice and warm today. There was pride in her voice. She sent me coal this morning." She noticed toward the sack which stood in the corner. Already it was beginning to sag ominously—I wondered how "nice and warm" the house had been the day before, would be toward the end of the week. Two bushels of coal seemed suddenly a pitifully minute quantity.

"You got your food alright from the Relief store this week?"

Slim Rations.

"They don't have much—just the potatoes and milk I get. This week when I come in is no more coffee. I have beans from last time so I no take—maybe another striker would want."

It was just matter of fact—not a trace of complaint in the voice.

With us was one from the office who was an old friend. They talked together; bits of conversation came to me, the outsider.

"No, they tell me nothing doing yet. Maybe next week. I think I must wait long time—they not want me because of the accident."

I knew about that. The "accident" was that ten years ago something had gone wrong with her back as a result of the position in which she was forced to stand at her machine. The doctor had told her that she must get

other work—she was transferred to another part of the mill, at wages one quarter less than she had been receiving. Five dollars made a lot of difference, but when she ventured to complain they had told her to keep quiet or quit. As there were two children dependent on her, she had decided to keep quiet.

Now they would not re-employ her. Though she was a Botany worker, and the Botany strike had ended in December, she was still out of a job. What use had they for this bent little old woman, who would so soon be "come of no value?"

"You worked in the mill a long time?" I asked.

"A long time? Thirty-five year."

Only the Slavs can, by gesture, make a remark seem so utterly commonplace and unimportant.

"Not thirty-five years without stopping? You must have had a vacation?"

"Oh yes, it was one time I was sick. For four days I do not work."

I could understand the words. I could not comprehend their meaning.

"For four days I do not work." "Thirty-five years." It was not quite possible.

She was talking again about the possibility of re-employment. "They say I am too old. I am not old—fifty-one."

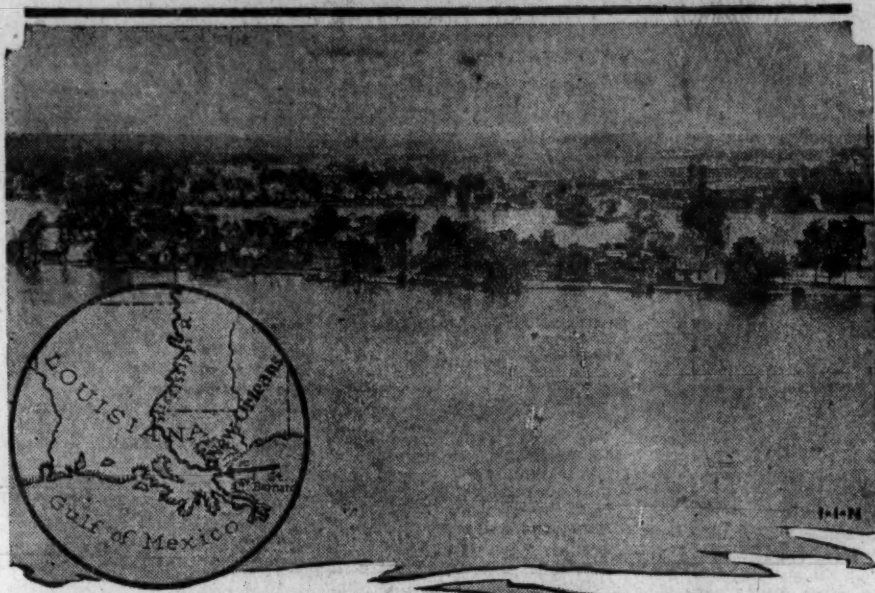
A woman of only fifty could not look like that. She must at least be seventy. Yet when I asked them at the Office they even went so far as to look up her record to prove that she had not lied.

I was dumbly miserable. Despite her obvious pleasure at receiving callers, I could not but feel that to come into her home was an intrusion. To sit there on the stool which she had so carefully brushed off, and listen to her as she talked of these incredible things—I was glad when we rose to leave.

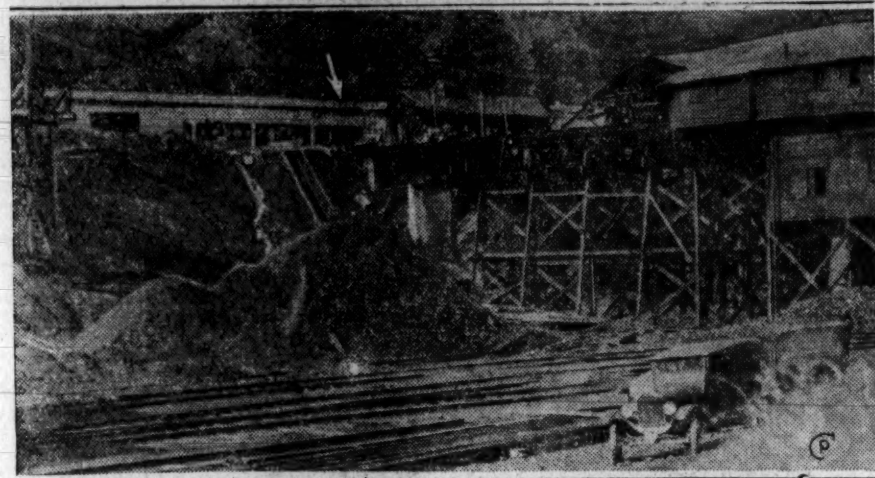
"Your youngsters getting along alright?"

"Sure, they get on fine. Mary does not feel so good this week, but she be alright soon. She want a lot of food! At best the family

THE BEST COTTON LAND FLOODED



NON-UNION MINE, WHERE NINETY-FOUR WERE KILLED



Mine No. 3, of the New England Fuel and Transportation Co., at Everettville, West Virginia, where a probable explosion killed 94 miners.

FAKE AUTO WORKERS' UNION IN RICHMOND

(By IDA SYLVANEN.)

Twilight is stealing, creeping deathly slow over the valley, up the hillside and finally enveloping the little shack in its softly enfolding embrace. All around is silence; only the faint sighing of the wind in the nearby trees is heard. She grips her gun tighter, and harder become the lines that once were lips; her eyes become mere slits and from their depths come gleams of deadly hate.

On the steps, a gaunt silent female is sitting, clasping a rifle across her knee. Her bloodshot eyes are trying to pierce the darkness and her ears are strained to catch the faintest sound. Above the sighing of the wind and the praying and groans, the faint bark of a dog is heard. She grips her gun tighter, and harder become the lines that once were lips; her eyes become mere slits and from their depths come gleams of deadly hate.

The baying grows louder and louder, the woman tightens her grip on the gun until her knarled hands are numb with pain. Inside the groans have become fainter and the praying more intense.

Many times she had sat thus—always waiting—Long years ago—how many—she hardly knew, she had migrated to the fabled land of plenty, where one picked gold in the streets. But that illusion had been destroyed by years of unremitting toil and hardships and poverty.

Nature had not been very lavish in bestowing gifts upon her, so love and beauty had passed her by—until one day, he came. So life became one sweet dream for her with no thought of awakening. . . . but . . . one day, he came no more.

Long evenings of waiting at their trysting place, staring with burning, tearful eyes up the darkening trail until the night hid it from view. But he came not.

All that winter she waited and in the spring the baby came. Then her marriage to the town drunkard to save her "honor" and again long years of waiting.

Waiting and listening for his drunken footsteps. Waiting and dreaming for her son to grow into wonderful manhood. How she planned for him!

One day the husband ordered the boy to shift for himself and showed him the door. . . . More and longer years of waiting; lonely, long evenings of sitting on the doorstep and waiting—always waiting—and then the agonized cry, "mother," a rush into her arms.

"Don't let them get me, mother, they're after me. . . . I. . . . I. . . . the blood-choked utterance grew a little calmer now. "I was penniless, no work, was beating my way home. . . . when they got me and sent me to the camp. . . . I got away. . . . they're after me. . . . I—I'm dying. . . . the swamp. . . . the fever."

A hasty ride for the priest—The baying of the hounds is growing fainter and fainter and finally is heard no more. . . . the dying man's groans have ceased. Only the wind in the trees is sighing and the priest's dull voice is monotonously praying in the shack.

was only entitled to five dollars' worth.

"Well, you must keep her strong and healthy. She'll have to take care of you, someday."

"Yes, three years more—she thirteen now."

For what was sixteen the age limit? Her next remark told me, quite clearly.

"Three year, and then she go to work. I think she go Forstman Huffman—I no like the Botany so well."

Daddy Still Paying.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. May 5.—Counsel for Mrs. Frances "Peaches" Browning today applied to Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins here for an order entering a judgment against Edward West Browning for \$2,500.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Waiting

By THOMAS H. STONE.

THE labor movement has produced many queer freaks but surely none more so than the Richmond, Va., Brotherhood of Automobile Mechanics. This body was definitely formed about two or three weeks ago. According to a written statement of a member of the "Brotherhood," the following is the nature of the thing: "The Brotherhood is organizing and classifying all those who are so-called automobile mechanics. A person in order to be classified as a mechanic in the brotherhood, must have had as a prerequisite three years' experience in automobile repairing." Now listen to this gem: The applicant must be recommended by "two members or by dealers for whom he has worked." "This application is then submitted to a committee of five, three of whom must be foremen in reputable garages, the other two may be either mechanics or representatives of the dealers."

Following this beautiful line, the article proceeds: "Frequently the small shopowner was formerly a skilled mechanic and would easily qualify for membership in the brotherhood, and, if so, could make this a good advertisement for drawing business."

Is it necessary to go further with this nauseating mixture of stupidity and scab unionism?

What is the explanation of the formation of such a "union"? No doubt, either the bosses or some self-seeking fakers are playing a part in this game. But, this is not a full explanation. Up to the present this important work of organizing the auto workers has been neglected by the old line unions and such a farce as this "Brotherhood" is the result.

To remedy this condition two steps must be taken: 1. The A. F. of L. unions, and especially the machinists in this town must start a real organization drive in the auto industry, linking it up with a national drive and eliminating the petty jurisdictional fights that have been the death of other drives in the past.

2. The honest members of the "Brotherhood of Automobile Mechanics" must realize the danger of their present course, leave this scab union, which can only function in the interests of their employers and join the local lodge of the International Assn. of Machinists, forming therein a solid block for the prosecution of a real organizing campaign. They should also try to eliminate from their midst an insidious spirit of race prejudice which expressed itself in restricting their membership to "Caucasians." Such suicidal stupidity should also be combated in the I. A. of M.

Since this article was started, I have received information that the I. A. of M. is sending an organizer to line up the auto workers here. This is good, but the maximum results cannot be achieved unless rank and file organizing committees are formed by the active union members to assist him.

(N. B. A letter of commendation for the "Brotherhood" (?) appears, in one of the local capitalist rags, from Williamsburg, Va., the seat of an insane asylum. Further comment is unnecessary.)



BOOKS

PREPARATIONS FOR THE IMPENDING IMPERIALIST WAR IN THE PACIFIC

China in Revolt. By Stalin, Tan-Ping-Shan, Manulsky and Bucharin. Daily Worker Publishing Co. 15 cents.

This pamphlet on China should be in the hands of every worker who wants to understand the driving forces of the great upheaval in China. It is a symposium comprising speeches and articles by the outstanding leaders of the world revolutionary movement and by one Chinese.

Stalin, in his speech delivered to the Chinese Commission of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International, dealt with the peculiarities of the Chinese revolution; pointing out those characteristics that distinguished that elementary insurrectionary movement from previous revolutions, particularly the 1917 revolution in Russia. With true Leninist analysis he depicts the role of the revolutionary armies in China and the important role of the peasantry in the struggle against imperialism. Most important for the study of the art of insurrection, particularly as it applies to countries predominantly peasant, is that part of Stalin's contribution regarding the conduct to be followed by the revolutionary troops after they establish themselves among the peasants. One quotation is worth far more than the price of the pamphlet and should be studied by all sincere revolutionists:

"It is said that the revolutionary army in China is welcomed with open arms, but that later, after it has established itself, there is certain disillusionment. The same thing happened with us in the Soviet Union during the civil war. This is explained by the fact that the army, after it has liberated new provinces and established itself in them, is compelled to maintain itself in some way or another at the expense of the district. We, the Soviet revolutionaries, usually succeeded in making up for these disadvantages by endeavoring to help the peasants against the landowners by means of the army. It is essential that the Chinese revolutionaries should also learn to make up for these disadvantages by carrying out a correct peasant policy with the help of the army."

Under the influence of the Communists who are the dynamic force in the revolutionary movement in China this advice is being put into practice, much to the amazement and chagrin of the imperialist military "experts," who cannot comprehend that a revolutionary army has reserves that no predatory army can ever hope for.

In military theory, an army, from the day it enters the field becomes weaker, regardless of whether it is winning victories or not, for the simple reason that its very existence depletes its forces. That applies to imperialist armies. Its only recruits come from new forces being thrown into the breach. But a revolutionary army, pursuing a correct policy in occupied territory wins to its support the population and the most virile elements of that population invariably rallies to the support of the revolution, with the result that the army constantly gains in numbers and power.

Many more valuable contributions to revolutionary strategy appear in Stalin's article in the pamphlet; too many, in fact, to be described in the short space allotted for our review.

Tan-Ping Shan emphasizes the steps necessary to complete the nationalist revolution in China, while Manulsky deals with the Pacific problem as a whole, especially emphasizing the dangers of another world conflict by laying bare the antagonistic roles of the United States, England and Japan. Regarding America Manulsky warns:

"America is already arming now for the war in the Pacific; there is already an extensive literature which discusses this question in detail; and even the very time (1931-33) is set; plans for operations are described; in brief the picture which we had several years before the war in Europe is beginning to resurrect itself. At that time, prior to the world war, one could find in military literature detailed drafts of the German attack upon Belgium, which were later, on the first days of August, 1914, carried into effect with photographic fidelity."

"The whole development of American imperialism in the last 25 years testifies that this approaching struggle on the Pacific is in no sense a creation of fantasy."

Manulsky's analysis is valuable today, inasmuch as it lays the foundation for an understanding of the strained relations between America and England that have come openly to the surface in the attitude of the Coolidge administration in refusing to participate in a second note to Eugene Chen, nationalist foreign minister of China, and are accentuated by the remarks of Ambassador Houghton in London to the effect that the United States would not follow British policy in the Pacific.

The policies of the three imperialist powers—the United States, Great Britain and Japan—are dealt with in simple and striking sentences that drive home to workers the monstrous threat of another world war that will eclipse in magnitude the last world war. Manulsky concludes with emphasizing the role of the proletariat as the guardian of the peace of the world.

Bucharin analyzes the conditions in China that are favorable to the growth of the revolution and points out the dangers that would inevitably follow from a wrong policy of applying the united front against imperialism. He points out that a struggle for national liberation against imperialism must be combined with sweeping land reforms in order to win the solid support of the peasantry and that those petty bourgeois elements not connected with foreign capital must remain in the ranks of the nationalist movement.

Finally Bucharin emphasizes the fact that the Chinese revolution will awaken a "mighty echo" in neighboring colonial countries. No matter what other literature one may have upon China, there is nothing that can take the place of this valuable pamphlet.

THE NEW MASSES

Whether or not China is ready for a proletarian state is open to question. That it is not seems to be the dominant opinion in the Communist International.

But there is all the difference in the world between that view and the cockeyed mystical notion that the "Chinese are not fitted constitutionally to become reds." Yet that is the theory that is advanced by Dorothy Wong in a leading article in the New Masses.

The theory of innate redness is not at all new. It has been applied by myopic liberals to revolutions and proletarian movements in every country. For English liberals, Bolshevism is all right in Russia, but Englishmen aren't constitutionally fitted for it; for German liberals, Bolshevism works all right in Russia, but Sovietism isn't in harmony with the German spirit; for American liberals Bolshevism is all right for Russians (they're a little bugs anyway) but Americans ain't built like that.

That the New Masses should lead with a very poorly-written article subscribing to that thesis is a little surprising. The only explanations that I can think of are that the article was written by a Chinese, and that the New Masses editors were hard up for stuff on China.

Of the two other long articles, one, Bukharin's attack on the Yessenin cult, is interesting. The other, "Economics and Education" is a very dull and erudite attempt by V. F. Calverton to establish the "causal relationship between educational theory and economic evolution." Calverton's preliminary apologies do not make his thesis less trite.

This is the way in which Bukharin punctures the Yessenin cult. "Is Yessenin talented? Of course he is. Who would dispute that. Nevertheless Yesseninism as a whole, is a disgusting, vulgarly painted and powdered Russian obscenity. It is saturated with alcoholic tears. A monstrous mixture of 'male dogs', 'kicks', 'glaring candles', 'birch', the moon, bitches, gods, necrophilia, a lot of drunken tears, and 'tragic' drunken hiccoughs; religion and hooliganism, 'love' for animals and a barbaric attitude toward men and especially women, impotent longings for 'wide open spaces' (while sitting within four narrow walls of a common cabaret), decadence raised to the height of principle, and so on—all this under the cloak of a wild quasi-folk nationalism constitutes Yesseninism."

The most interesting thing in the magazine are a series of red hot Chinese atrocities created by Bill Gropper for the benefit of Minister Mac-Murray, who is hankering for a nice little war against Nationalist China; and a drawing by Hugo Gellert of John L. Lewis, "high-salaried strategist of the embattled miners," who regrets that he has but "one Union to sacrifice for his country."

Say the editors of the New Masses in the current issue, "Paragraph writers on THE DAILY WORKER unload columns of sarcasm against our discussion of such human problems as for example, art and sex."

Personally, I'd prefer that the New Masses devote itself even less to strictly political questions than it does. I should like to see it deal with art, religion, the lives of dirt farmers, even sex; but deal with them from a live robust and politically sane point of view.

I much prefer, for instance, that the New Masses print stuff like Bukharin's analysis of Yessenin than political slop like Dorothy Wong's.

—HARRY FREEMAN.